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Editor: TED R. LURIE
Head Office: 9 Rehov Hayarkon, Jerusalem, P.O.Box 81, Tel. 24233. Tel Aviv: 32 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin, P.O.Box 1025, Tel. 64251. Haifa: 24 Rehov Herzl, Hadar Hacarmel, P.O.Box 4810, Tel. 4504
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THERE could have been no greater blow to the General Assembly of the United Nations, which is convening in New York for its sixteenth session, than the tragic death of the man who had proved to be a tower of strength in the crises which have engulfed the world organization in recent years.

Dag Hammarskjold has flown on many difficult and dangerous missions, in every corner of the world during the eight years of his service as Secretary-General of the United Nations. He died in the burning wreckage of a United Nations plane taking him to cease-fire talks in a tragic clash involving this time a force under his own command. The realization of the world organization's own involvement in bloody events in a country it entered in order to save its people from anarchy and bloodshed will come as an additional shock.

The circumstances of the fatal accident to the United Nations plane carrying Mr. Hammarskjold and his advisers have not yet been fully established. It is still a mystery why the plane, given clearance for landing at the meeting place in Northern Rhodesia, should have flown on to its destruction.

Similar unclarity seems to surround the very events which sent the Secretary-General on his last mission of peace. Yesterday's tragedy will silence — at least temporarily — the sharp debate which started last week when fighting broke out in the capital city of Katanga between units of the United Nations Emergency Force and troops of the Katanga Army. Whether it will also silence the strife there cannot be foreseen with any assurance. The General Assembly in New York will have to take over, if it can, and seek a way out of the crisis.

It will be recalled that the United Nations saw its task in the Congo in helping the strife-torn country to find a way to consolidate its independence. It did not have, nor did it seek, authority to intervene in Congo's internal political differences. Most U.N. members believed, and probably still believe, that the best way to settle those differences was through the acceptance of a constitution based on federal lines. However, on one point there had been a clear directive given to the Secretary-General by the Security Council, namely that foreign military personnel and advisers, unauthorized by the United Nations and harmful to the achievement of internal peace in the Congo, should be removed from there, if necessary by force. It was while trying to attain this aim that the tragic events of the last few days occurred in Katanga. They have shocked the world. They have shocked the United Nations itself where it was felt that events had gone beyond their control.

Now the United Nations efforts in the Congo, and the whole work of the World Organization, may be faced with a dangerous deadlock. Instead of tackling the overriding problems of disarmament and the most perilous international situation since 1939, the General Assembly may have to deal with the fate of the United Nations itself. Of all its members, it is the smaller nations — of which Israel is only one — that will feel the crisis most. It was Dag Hammarskjold himself who reminded the world that the smaller nations needed the United Nations more than anyone else. His last days at the helm were devoted to reorganizing the machinery of the United Nations so as to give those nations a greater part and influence in its work.

The Middle East, and Israel as a part of it, knew the Secretary-General well from his visits here, from the deep interest he took in the region, and from the tasks performed here by the United Nations. It is futile to seek to draw a parallel between the happenings in the Congo and the situation in this area. The work of the United Nations here and Dag Hammarskjold's part in it are too well known. And the vital necessity to uphold the World Organization is fully realised here.

It was justly stressed that the United Nations was a "better and stronger organization" because of the work of the man whom Israel's Foreign Minister yesterday eulogised as "a dedicated and tireless servant of humanity." He will be deeply honoured and long remembered by the nations of the world.

Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

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DUBEK FILTER
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Adenauer Rejects Socialist Team-Up

BONN (Reuter). — West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer yesterday excluded the possibility of a coalition government between his Christian Democratic party and the Social Democrats, the main opposition party.

Asked at a post-election press conference whether he excludes a coalition with the Social Democrats, who gained heavily in Sunday's election, he replied: "Yes, I do exclude this."

Adenauer, whose Christian Democrats lost their absolute majority in the Bundestag, said he would seek a coalition with the Free Democrats (free-enterprise Liberals) who gained in the election and are the only other party to win Bundestag representation.

The Free Democrats, a party enjoying substantial financial support from big industry, are eager for coalition with the Christian Democrats, but the party leader, Erich Mende, has made clear his preference for Vice-Chancellor Ludwig Erhard in the Chancellery.

The 85-year-old Chancellor, who has overcome several previous attempts to dethrone him, once again will face pressure from within his own party to retire. He indicated yesterday that he had no intention of stepping down from the post he has filled for the last 12 years.

An all-party coalition "is not in keeping with the democratic feelings of our time," he said yesterday.

Adenauer said: "For me the real and most important thing is that the foreign policy instituted by the Christian Democratic party should be continued with uninterrupted vigour in the same direction."

He claimed his Party had been treated unfairly by radio and television and said, "There must

(Continued on Page 3 — Col. 5)

Spaak to Confer With Khrushchev

MOSCOW. — The Belgian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, Mr. Paul Henri Spaak, arrived by air yesterday for talks with Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

Asked on leaving Brussels airport whether he was taking with him to Moscow "a briefcase with a peace plan," Mr. Spaak, a former Secretary-General of Nato, replied: "There is no written plan — it's all in my head, just ideas."

Former French Premier Paul Reynaud, in a statement issued yesterday describing his three-hour conversation with Mr. Khrushchev on Friday, said he left "with a feeling of hope on the outcome of the negotiations which are to be held" between East and West on the German question.

"He told me among other things that he was entirely agreeable to having the seat of the U.N. in West Berlin... Mr. Khrushchev said this would prove the disinterestedness of the Soviet Union regarding that city," M. Reynaud said.

He said he believed Mr. Khrushchev was looking at the Berlin problem "like a statesman." Although he saw the problem as a competition between the East and West, "he told me the fate of Berlin will be decided by history and not by war." M. Reynaud said. *(AP, Reuter, UPI)*

Assembly Opens Today; JFK to Speak Friday

WASHINGTON (AP). — President Kennedy will address the U.N. General Assembly, probably on Friday, the White House announced yesterday.

Press Secretary Pierre Salinger, in making this announcement, declined to comment on reports that Mr. Kennedy will offer an American proposal for full disarmament. The 16th annual session of the Assembly opens today.

Indonesia's Ali Sastroamidjojo yesterday withdrew his candidacy for President of the Assembly, leaving Mongi Slim of Tunisia a clear field for unopposed election.

Mr. Frederick H. Boland of Ireland was President of the last Assembly.

Kurds Hold Border Area, Says 'Jihad'

Rebelling Kurds in Northern Iraq have gained full control over three provinces in a 400 square kms area between Iraq, Iran and Turkey. This includes the vital triangle North of Mosul and the towns of Zacho, Umadiyah and Dahouk, where they have set up an independent Kurdish Government, "El Jihad" reported on Monday from Baghdad.

The uprising was said to have begun last March when the Kurds began an anti-Kassem movement under Mullah Mustapha el-Barazani, refusing to cooperate with government officials arriving from Baghdad to implement agrarian reforms. Various attempts at mediation between Barazani and Kassem failed and when Baghdad threatened force — a number of Kurdish officers and men deserted their units and joined the rebels.

According to the "El Jihad" account, the first armed clashes with tribes loyal to the Baghdad regime resulted in the burning of loyalist villages and the evacuation of hundreds of families from their homes. Many fled across the border to Iran and Turkey from before the rebels.

It was after this first victory that Barazani announced the establishment of an independent Kurdish government in the North. Shortly after the Kurdish tribes invaded and seized Suleimania province and it is still under their control.

Baghdad retaliated by bombing the tribes from the air and bringing up tanks. However, these actions proved futile, the Jordan paper continued, because the Kurds found shelter in mountain fortifications.

On September 9, the Kurds launched their big counter-offensive against neighbouring districts. The assault was so successful that they managed to occupy Zacho, which is only 15 kms. from the Turkish border.

Hammarskjold, 12 Others Die in Crash On Way to Truce Talks with Tshombe

Urgent UN Council Session

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — The U.N. Security Council was summoned into urgent secret session last night to consider the situation created by the death of Dag Hammarskjold.

The Council was expected to consider the possibility of appointing an interim administrative officer to carry out some of the functions of the Secretary-General.

The Charter and Secretariat rules make no provision for a Deputy Secretary-General, and Hammarskjold's death has left the 4,000-member Secretariat and all U.N. field operations without supreme leadership.

Mr. C.V. Narasihman, the Indian "Chef de Cabinet" to Hammarskjold, was the subject of speculation as a possible choice as interim chief executive.

It is expected to be some time before the Security Council is able to agree on a choice of permanent successor, as it is complicated by the Soviet "Troika" campaign to supplant the office with an executive triumvirate composed of nominees from the Soviet bloc, the West and non-aligned states.

Hammarskjold had planned to return to New York by today despite the Katanga crisis. He wanted to be here for the opening of the coming critical session, which has Berlin, nuclear tests, the Congo situation, and Communist Chinese representation all on the agenda.

Although the Soviet bloc had withdrawn recognition of Hammarskjold as Secretary-General, and dealt only with an anonymous entity — "The Secretariat" — he enjoyed the support of the vast majority of U.N. members and as long as he remained in office there was hope that a real crisis within the core of the world body might be held off.

To find a new Secretary-General, the Security Council has first to agree on a candidate before the Assembly may elect him. To change the present U.N. Secretariat structure requires amendment of the U.N. Charter, and the Soviet Union has declined even to consider any revision of that document until Communist China is seated.

An expert on the U.N. constitution told Reuter yesterday he believed the best course the Assembly could follow now was to name a top official as a temporary executive head of the organization, performing administrative functions only, and with no right to determine policy.

New Katanga Clash In Albertville

Fighting broke out yesterday between U.N. troops and Katanga gendarmerie in Albertville, a northeastern town on Lake Tanganyka, according to radio communications monitored in Usumbura, Ruanda-Urundi.

The private radio communications between Albertville and Usumbura reported fighting had broken out near Albertville railway station.

According to Katanga sources, about 1,400 Indian soldiers are stationed there as part of the "Independent Indian Brigade." This includes a heavy mortar battery.

Most of the Katanga gendarmerie is stationed in northern Katanga.

This is the fourth place where U.N. and Katanga forces have clashed since early last week. The three other battle scenes were at Elisabethville, Kamina and Jadotville.

Irish PoW's Well

In Leopoldville, meanwhile, a U.N. spokesman said a company of Irish troops held prisoner at Jadotville, 75 miles north-west of Elisabethville, are being treated well by their Katangan captors.

The Katanga gendarmerie, who had agreed to a cease-fire on Saturday, suddenly surrounded the Irish camp Sunday and completely overwhelmed the company, numbering about 150 men.

The spokesman was quoting reports from Mr. Conor O'Brien, U.N. political chief in Katanga.

He also said gendarmes heavily mortared Gurkha troops in Elisabethville on Saturday night, killing one and injuring six.

Nevertheless, the spokesman said the U.N. is "very gravely concerned" for the safety of the Irish troops, who were allowed to keep their side arms — but without ammunition.

The relief column of Gurkhas which was held up 15 miles from Jadotville turned back when the cease-fire was arranged. But on its return to Elisabethville it was twice ambushed by the Katangese.

In Elisabethville, U.N. officials and correspondents scattered for shelter last night when a Katanga jet bombed and machinegunned the headquarters of Mr. Conor O'Brien, head of the U.N. Congo operation.

Mr. O'Brien was talking to correspondents under the trees in the grounds of his headquarters when the scream of a diving jet was heard and they dived into the trench as the plane's machineguns opened up and bullets whistled into the ground.

DAG HAMMARSKJOLD

Lone Survivor Tells of Blast

NDOLA, Northern Rhodesia. — Dag Hammarskjold, U.N. Secretary-General and a key figure on the world scene, died in a plane which crashed in burning fragments in the bush less than eight miles from here Sunday night.

His death tragically complicates the Congo's troubles, throws the future of the U.N. into crisis but there was no indication late last night that it would put off today's meeting of the General Assembly, which has never met without the Secretary-General.

The 56-year-old diplomat and 12 others, including some of his advisers, was on his way to vital peace talks with the Katanga leader, Moise Tshombe. The only survivor of the crash was Sergeant Harold Julian of the U.S., a member of the U.N. Security Force.

Sgt. Julian, critically injured, said, at a hospital here last night, there had been a series of explosions aboard the aircraft. He said these came shortly after the Secretary-General had changed his mind about landing at Ndola and told the pilot to alter course for another destination.

A U.N. spokesman in Leopoldville said he could not definitely rule out sabotage or shooting down as the cause of the crash. The plane was flying at night partly in order to avoid the two jet planes in Katanga's air force which for days have been strafing U.N. troops and bombing their airfields.

Within Fighter Range

The spokesman, M. Jacques Poujelard, said Ndola would be within the range of Katanga's two jet fighters, which fly from a field at Kolwezi, about 130 miles from Elisabethville. He referred to reports that the lone pilot who flies the two planes is a Rhodesian.

Hammarskjold's plane, a four-engined DC-6, crashed in burning fragments in the bush.

A European police officer at Mufulira, about 30 miles from Ndola, reported he had seen a series of "flashes" in the sky.

(In New Delhi, Prime Minister, Nehru said in a statement: "Whether this was due to an accident or some kind of sabotage, I do not know, conditions in the Congo are such that anything is possible."

(In Leopoldville, officials of the Swedish charter company which owned the aircraft declared they believed the plane was shot down by a marauding Katangese jet fighter.

(Britain said last night that Hammarskjold's death prevented the prompt conclusion of a cease-fire in Katanga. The Foreign Office labelled the crash a "tragic accident"—thereby dismissing

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

UN Advisers Among Killed

The persons known to be aboard the aircraft besides Dag Hammarskjold were listed as:

Heinrich Weischnoff, German-born American, director of political and security council affairs at the U.N., in New York.

Vladimir Fabri, American, legal adviser to the U.N. in the Congo.

William Ranallo, American, personal secretary to Hammarskjold.

Miss Alice Lalande, Canadian, Secretary to Dr. Sture Linner, head of the U.N. Congo mission.

Security guards: Harry Julian, (U.S., the only survivor), Serge Barrau (France), and Frances Ivers (U.S.).

The Swedish crewmen were identified as Capt. Per Hellonquist, Capt. Nells Eric Aahrew, Co-Pilot Lars Litton, Flight Engineer Nils Goran Wilhelmsson, Engineer Harald Noork and Radio Operator Karl Erik Rosen.

In addition two Swedish guards may also have been on the plane but the U.N. has not yet been able to verify this. (AP)

World Leaders Voice Grief

The whole world was shocked by the news of the death of Mr. Hammarskjold.

President Kennedy, in a personal appearance before television cameras, ignored the prepared statement on his behalf previously issued by the White House press office and said:

"I am speaking for all my fellow Americans in expressing our deep sense of shock and loss in the untimely death. Dag Hammarskjold's dedication to the cause of peace, his untiring labours to achieve it, his courage under attack, his willingness to accept all responsibility in trying to strengthen the United Nations... those efforts of his are well known.

"It is tragic and ironic that his death came during a mission he was undertaking in order to bring about a cease-fire in Katanga."

New York's Wall Street took the news with gloom.

The Soviet Union abstained from joining in tributes which the other member States of the Security Council paid Mr. Hammarskjold at an informal 32-minute meeting yesterday.

In London, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan said: "We all mourn the loss of a world servant who has pursued his duty with courage, single-mindedness and devotion."

Canadian Prime Minister John Diefenbaker announced the death in the Canadian House of Commons and said it was a "tragic day" in the history of efforts to maintain world peace.

Diplomatic circles in Paris, shocked by the news, believe that Mr. Hammarskjold might have been the last European U.N. Secretary-General. If negotiations on the French base at Bizerta, Tunisia, make good progress, France might support Mongi Slim, of Tunisia, to succeed Mr. Hammarskjold.

The Swedish State Radio Corporation interrupted its programmes with the news, and then broadcast funeral music.

An Indian Government spokesman said the news was a "terrible blow to the U.N." *(Reuter)*

OBITUARY BY ABBA EBAN—P. 4

Ben-Gurion, Meir Pay Tribute

Mr. Ben-Gurion last night described Mr. Dag Hammarskjold's death as a "grievous loss to the U.N.". He had sought peace in the Middle East and the good of all its peoples, the Prime Minister said.

Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement said:

All those who knew Hammarskjold and all supporters of the United Nations without doubt heard with profound regret of the sudden death of the U.N. Secretary-General in a plane crash while on a mission of peace.

The U.N. has lost a greatly talented and loyal Secretary-General upon whom devolved one of the most difficult and complicated tasks in the world in our time.

His death is a grievous loss to the United Nations, particularly at this time of heightened world tension.

Hammarskjold sought the good of all the peoples of the Middle East and appreciated Israel's great and difficult undertaking.

He aspired to increase the peace in our region and if he did not always succeed it was not for lack of goodwill on his part.

In New York yesterday, Foreign Minister Golda Meir paid tribute to Mr. Hammarskjold as a "dedicated and tireless servant of humanity who gave his life in the course of duty."

Mrs. Meir sent condolences to the Swedish Foreign Ministry and to General Assembly President Frederick Boland.

The Director of the Armistice Affairs Division in the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Moshe Erell, and Sgan-Aluf Ya'acov Monbaz chairman of the Israel delegation to the M.A.C. last night expressed the Government's condolences to Mr. John Reedman, senior officer at the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization headquarters in Jerusalem.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The fire brigades of five towns fought for about five hours last night to extinguish a blaze which ravaged the fields and orchards on both sides of the Yarkon River near Tel Aviv North Railway Station. The extent of the damage was not immediately known.

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The U.N. last night ordered Mr. Pier Spinelli, chief of the Organization's European Office, to go at once to the Congo following the death of Mr. Hammarskjold.

Rhodesian Party Flays Hospitality to Tshombe

NDOLA (Reuter). — The Zimbabwe National Party, Southern Rhodesia's newest African nationalist group, yesterday delivered an official protest to the British High Commissioner's office in Salisbury asking that Moise Tshombe be arrested and extradited to the Central Congolese Government.

The protest said the party and the people of Southern Rhodesia were "shocked and insulted by the news that the British Government has allowed Tshombe, arch enemy of the Africans of Central Africa and every African on this continent, to enter Northern Rhodesia."

Leo'ville Halts Traffic To Ex-French Congo

BRAZZAVILLE (UPI).—Traffic between here and Leopoldville was halted shortly before noon yesterday by order of the Congolese Government in Leopoldville.

The interruption was believed to be Prime Minister Adoula's reaction to a statement Sunday night by President Fulbert Youlou, of the former French Congo, in which he spoke out strongly in favour of Katanga's independence and called the U.N. forces "aggressors."

Russians Fire 2nd Rocket, 13th Bomb

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Russia on Sunday successfully launched another multi-staged rocket over the Pacific, the official Soviet news agency reported.

At the same time, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced that the Soviet Union has conducted another nuclear test in the atmosphere.

The A.F.C. said the explosion, in the vicinity of Novaya Zemlaya, was in the megaton range. It was the 13th in the present series of atmospheric tests.

The rocket firing was the second in a new series of tests. The first rocket, launched on September 13, covered about 12,000 kilometres.

The agency said: "The high precision control system ensured the landing of the dummy of the last stage of the rocket in the immediate proximity of the spot where the first rocket, launched on September 13, landed.

"The high level of precision of the functioning of the carrier rocket's control system at a distance exceeding 12,000 kilometres is another big achievement by Soviet rocketry.

"In conformity with the plan, carrier rockets will continue to be launched into the area announced earlier."

Jordan Sticks To '1947' Position

AMMAN (Reuter). — Jordan has told Dr. Joseph Johnson, representative of the U.N. Conciliation Commission for Palestine, that no solution to the Palestine refugees problem would be accepted unless Israel withdrew from areas beyond her boundaries — in accordance with the U.N. 1947 partition plan for Palestine.

Prime Minister Bahjat Talhouni, stated Jordan's viewpoint — conveyed to Dr. Johnson earlier this month — in a press conference yesterday.

Talhouni said it was important to treat the refugee problem as an integral part of the whole "Palestinian" case. "Any deviation will cause acute unrest, and endanger peace in the Middle East," he said.

Dr. Johnson visited Jordan from September 5 to 8, and was told of the country's attitude by Mr. Talhouni. He also visited Lebanon, the UAR and Israel.

Asked whether Jordan's viewpoint was similar to that of other Arab States, Talhouni said: "Yes."

'NO CHANGE'

Commenting on Talhouni's remarks, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Jerusalem last night that they reflect no departure from the position consistently held by Jordan.

The spokesman noted that while Talhouni did not specifically refer to the destruction of Israel, his "plan" meant virtually the same thing: By withdrawing to the 1947 borders, and permitting Arab refugees to return to the Jewish sector, Israel would in effect be dissolved.

Paris Said Against 4-Power Talks Now

WASHINGTON (AP). — The White House declined to comment yesterday on published reports that French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville told President Kennedy last Friday that his country will not participate in conferences with the Soviet Union under present circumstances.

President de Gaulle, the Minister reportedly told Mr. Kennedy at a White House luncheon, objects to dealing with Russia while it is apparent that the Kremlin seeks to resolve the problems of Berlin and Germany on its own terms.

High administration sources said the luncheon of the French, British and West German Foreign Ministers with Mr. Kennedy, during which the French Minister declared his Government's firm position, produced a "full and free exchange of views" of the Western powers.

There was no disagreement whatsoever among the Allies on the mission of Secretary of State Dean Rusk in meeting today or tomorrow with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, these sources said, since the mission is to determine what possible avenues to fruitful negotiations are open.

M. Couve de Murville is said by the "New York Times" to have declared Russia could be stopped from doing so by warning her that any attempt to interfere with the West's rights and obligations to supply the military and civilian population of Berlin would lead to war.

UK Begins Kuwait Evacuation Today

BAHRAIN (Reuter). — Some British troops will leave Kuwait today "as a first step in complying" with the Ruler's request for the evacuation to begin, British military headquarters announced here yesterday.

"The remaining units will be withdrawn progressively in agreement with the Kuwait authorities," they added.

British troops went into Kuwait on July 1 after Iraq claimed the sheikhdom as part of Iraq. They are being replaced now by troops of an Arab League Force.

All British units in Kuwait will soon be withdrawn to points nearer Kuwait Town and the airfield in preparation of redeployment outside Kuwait, yesterday's announcement said.

US Rejects Soviet Protest Over Bonn Jets

WASHINGTON (AP). — The State Department yesterday rejected a Soviet charge that two West German jet fighters deliberately flew across East German territory.

He said the pilots had only made "an honest error."

In using these words, the State Department Press Officer, Mr. Joseph Reap, in effect denied the accusations sent to the U.S., Britain, France and West Germany by the Soviet Union Sunday.

UK's 'Reluctant' Agreement

LONDON (AP). — Britain yesterday reluctantly authorized Ethiopia to over-fly British East African territories with warplanes needed by U.N. forces in the Congo.

Britain's resistance in providing this authority flows from a proclaimed lack of sympathy with U.N. military operations against Katanga's leader, Moise Tshombe.

The U.N. Secretariat late last week sought British agreement for the over-flight of three jet planes urgently wanted in Katanga for defence against a Katanga plane attacking aircraft carrying the U.N. troops. To get to Katanga these machines would have had to pass over Kenya, Tanganyika and possibly part of the Central African Federation.

Britain withheld agreement, telling the U.N. Secretariat time was needed to study the request.

The U.N. protested. Yesterday, questioned at a daily news conference, a Foreign Office spokesman said Britain had given the Ethiopian planes permission to over-fly East African territory and refuel at Entebbe, Uganda.

Informants said privately the British switched their position on the U.N. request at quick notice in order to stave off adverse criticism at home and abroad. Both in Britain and in the Central African Federation headed by Premier Sir Roy Welensky there has been a mounting volume of opposition to the U.N. operations.

Tshombe's breakaway regime has a lot of sympathy in Britain, which has important mineral investments in Katanga.

The Foreign Office spokesman was asked yesterday if he could comment on Premier Nehru's public claim on Sunday that Britain's diplomatic representative on the Congo for the past year has constantly obstructed U.N. activities.

But the spokesman declined, explaining: "Mr. Nehru merely implied the British Government was being obstructionist. Had he actually said we were obstructing, I would have had something to say."

1,000 BRITONS JAILED OR FINED FOR A-RALLIES

LONDON. — Three young playwrights and two actresses were among the more than 1,000 "ban-the-bomb" demonstrators jailed or fined yesterday at 11 court hearings here and in Scotland.

John Osborne, 31-year-old author of "Look Back in Anger," was cheered by a crowd of 100 when he left London's Bow Street court after being fined £1 for disregarding regulations concerning a sit-down protest in Trafalgar Square on Sunday night.

During the evening 1,314 persons were arrested for defying the police ban on the demonstration.

Among about 200 persons who appeared at Marlborough Street court, was the actress Patricia Burke, who told the Magistrate, "As a mother I have tried every way to make known my horror of this mass murder which will take place if we, the people, don't stop it.

"We have no other way open to us if we wish to live," she said — and was fined £2 plus £2.2.- costs.

Early in the day, Earl (Bertrand) Russell, the eminent 89-year-old philosopher and writer who was jailed last week for his part in planning the Trafalgar Square demonstration, left Brixton Prison on completing his seven-day term. *(Reuter, AP)*

American and Canadian Tourists
are cordially invited
To a Reception
Which will be held Thursday, September 21, 1961 at 5 p.m.
at the
Farband-Hamlin House,
20 Rehov Weizmann,
Tel Aviv.

You can buy the entire Meal before the fast
at
SUPER-SOL
(open today until 2 o'clock)

THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND
and
The Israel Board of Americans for a Music Library in Israel
cordially invite friends of
Mr. and Mrs. MAX TARG
to attend the Planting Ceremony of the "MILK OF TREES" in their honour.
Thursday, September 21, 1961, at 4 p.m. at Km. 4 on the Gvulot Road in the Negev
THE KIRYAT ONO CHILDREN'S ORCHESTRA and the ISRAEL POLICE ORCHESTRA will participate
Cars will leave:
Jerusalem — from the K.K.L. Head Office at 2 p.m.
Tel Aviv — from Beth Sokolow, Rehov Hakirya, at 1 p.m.
Those intending to participate are requested to contact the K.K.L. Head Office, Jerusalem (Telephone No. 24881 — Mrs. Rabinsky).

THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION IN ISRAEL
Joins the
United Nations Organization — The World Federation of United Nations Associations and lovers of peace and human progress among all nations — in mourning the untimely death of the United Nations Secretary-General
DAG HAMMARSKJOLD
who lost his life in the line of duty

...GOING ABROAD?
GOING IN Jercoli JERSEY SUITS AND DRESSES
the good Fashion shops, Madam...

Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday received Dr. Nahum Goldmann.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben-Zvi also received Mr. Yisrael Amir, Director of the Manpower Division of the Defence Ministry; Sgan-Aluf Moshe Orbach, Director of the Ministry's Military Monuments and Memorial Department, and Mr. Reuven Avinoam, Editor of the Literary Projects in the Defence Ministry, who presented them with the third volume of "Gvilei Esh."

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The Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Dr. Haim Yahil, yesterday gave a luncheon in honour of the Norwegian Chargé d'Affaires in Israel, Mr. Per Vennemoe. Among those present were senior officials of the Foreign Ministry.

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BIRTH

BLOCH — To Anne, wife of Dr. Archie Bloch, at the Asherlon Hospital on Sept. 17, 1961 — a daughter.

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MEMORIAL MEETING

A memorial meeting on the 30th day (*Shloshim*) after the death of Supreme Court Justice E. David Goitein was held in the Court Chambers in Jerusalem yesterday afternoon. The deceased was eulogized by the President of the Court, Justice Yitzhak Olshan; Justice Moshe Silberg; Attorney-General Gideon Hausner; the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Dr. Haim Yahil, and the President of the Bar Association, Mr. Aharon Polonsky. Among those present were Justice Minister Pinhas Rosen and Commerce and Industry Minister Pinhas Sapir.

Abraham Ellis, Phila. Philanthropist, Dead

News has been received here of the death in Philadelphia last week of Abraham Ellis, head of a chain of cinemas and bowling alleys, senior partner in a hosiery firm, and one of that city's leading philanthropists. He was 81.

Among Ellis' philanthropies in Israel were the Magen David Adom to whom he contributed a blood plasma unit, and the Batei Zeirot Vocational School for girls. He was actively associated with the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and the Gratz College and Dropsie College in Philadelphia.

At the University of Pennsylvania he established the Abraham M. Ellis Chair of Hebrew and Semitic Learning. He was also a founder of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine at Yeshiva University, to which he donated an accident ward, and he contributed the Memorial Library at Yeshiva University.

Religious Services

YOM KIPPUR
JERUSALEM

Yeshuran Synagogue: Today, Minha, 1.00 p.m. Kol Nidre, 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 7.00 a.m. Minha, 2.00 p.m. Shofar, 6.03. Ma'ariv, 6.15 p.m.

Heichal Shlomo: Today, Minha, 1.00 p.m. Kol Nidre, 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 7.00 a.m. Minha, 2.15 p.m. Shofar, 6.03. Ma'ariv, 6.15 p.m. Services will be conducted by Cantor Moshe Stern and Heichal Shlomo Choir.

The President's (Rehavia) Synagogue: Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Emet V'emuna (Gan Rehavia) and Gymnasia Rehavia Auditorium: Tonight, Kol Nidre, 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Today, Minha, 1.00 p.m. Kol Nidre, 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 7.00 a.m. Minha, 2.40 p.m. Neila, 4.45 p.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Le'yahadut Mithademet (Progressive Judaism) Artists' House: Tonight, Kol Nidre, 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 10.00 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight, Kol Nidre, 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Yizkor, 11.00 a.m. Neila, 4.30 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight, Kol Nidre, 5.25 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 7.00 a.m. Minha, 2.00 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight, Kol Nidre, 5.25 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 7.00 a.m. Minha, 2.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Mortah Congregation (for Yom Kippur, at "Beit Timna," 7 Rehov Horev): Kol Nidre, 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 9.00 a.m. Minha, 3.45 p.m. Neila, 5.00 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Today, Minha, 12.15 p.m. Kol Nidre, 5.25 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 7.45 a.m. Yizkor, 11.30 a.m. Minha, 2.00 p.m. Neila, 4.45 p.m.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight, Kol Nidre, 5.25 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 7.30 a.m. Minha, 2.15 p.m. Shofar, 6.10 p.m. Arvit, 6.15 p.m.

Savyon Synagogue — Savyon: Tonight, Kol Nidre, 5.25 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 7.30 a.m. Minha, 2.15 p.m. Shofar, 6.10 p.m. Arvit, 6.15 p.m.

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Oran Jew Killed But Riot Averted

PARIS (INA). — Renewed Arab-Jewish rioting in Oran was barely avoided on Sunday after FLN terrorist attacks during which a Jew was killed and a 15-year-old boy seriously wounded.

French security forces were rushed to the *Mellah* as groups of Jews prepared to burn down Arab shops after apprehending and severely beating up the assailants.

After two days of relative quiet, Moslems suddenly struck again on Sunday noon when Emile Medina was knifed in the back as he walked in one of the city's principal streets. A few minutes later, Dada Dounty, 15, was seriously wounded when a terrorist shot him in the head in the centre of the Jewish quarter.

Immediately Jewish youths chased the killer who was caught and badly beaten up. Two accomplices in possession of revolvers were also caught. French security forces had difficulty in saving three Arabs as the enraged Jewish crowd were on the point of lynching them.

Three Moslems Killed In Algeria Violence

ALGIERS (Reuter). — Three Moslems have been killed and 12 injured in a series of bomb and shooting attacks here in the past 24 hours.

A European was injured by a shot in Oran, West Algeria.

Two Moslems had their throats cut in the Algiers Casbah (Moslem quarter) and nine Moslems were injured by a bomb thrown into a Moslem cafe by a passing Arab motorcyclist.

A plastic bomb later exploded in the cafe just before midnight but this time no one was hurt. The cafe, formerly owned by Europeans, has been opened as a modern Moslem cafe for only a week.

Three Moslem youths were injured when a plastic charge exploded in a Moslem public bath in Algiers. A Moslem insurgent was shot and killed by another Moslem and all the attackers escaped.

Moroccan Gets Life For Aiding Jews

CASABLANCA (INA). — A Moslem charged with helping Jews to get to Israel by transporting them in his carriage across the frontier has been sentenced to life imprisonment.

The man, Mohammed Diab Abbissi, was arrested by the Moroccan police at the beginning of this year. He was found guilty of harming the internal and external security of the State.

Allegro Planning Five-Year Probe

AMMAN (Reuter). — Dr. John Allegro of Manchester University, heading a four-man team, began preparations yesterday for five years' excavation in search of further Dead Sea Scrolls.

Announcing this, Dr. Awni Dajani, Director of the Jordan Antiquities Department, said Dr. Allegro's team would investigate in the Qumran and Mazin areas, on the North West bank of the Dead Sea, for two weeks as a preliminary to the five-year operation. This team is equipped with jeeps and boats.

Gursel Says Hangings Will Be an Example

ANKARA (AP). — The head of the Turkish military junta, General Cemal Gursel, declared yesterday that the execution of deposed Premier Adnan Menderes, and two top ministers in his former cabinet, "will serve as an example for all politicians" to honour the ideals of the Turkish Constitution.

The 66-year-old President declined to discuss further his reactions to the week-end hangings.

Five major parties contesting the October 15 elections have signed statements promising not to make the Yassiada Island verdicts an election issue.

No major incidents have been reported following the executions on Saturday and Sunday. But military authorities announced that six persons were arrested in Istanbul for speaking out against the present military regime. Army officials immediately opened an official inquiry into their private and business affairs.

December Deadline For Greek Compensation

Former Greek nationals who believe they are eligible for compensation under the law for the compensation of Nazi victims passed in Athens recently must apply to the Greek authorities by December 1, the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany announces.

Claims must be filed with the Secretariat of the Tribunal of First Instance, Santa Rosa Street, Athens, Greece, and a certified copy sent to the Greek Ministry of Finance, 10 Karayorghi Servias Street, Athens. For the subsequent processing of claims, the services of a lawyer accredited to the Greek courts are indispensable.

Additional information can be obtained from the nearest Greek diplomatic representation, United Restitution Organization, or specialized lawyers.

New Grades For Gov't Social Scientists

New professional grading has been granted civil servants working in the social sciences and allied fields. The new grading, retroactive to April 1, 1960, is identical to that of engineers in the civil service. It applies to those persons holding jobs requiring at least a B.A. degree in oriental studies, religious studies, sociology or anthropology.

The new grading also applies to political officers of the Foreign Ministry with a university degree in political science, international relations, oriental studies, economics or international law.

Between 100 to 150 civil servants will be affected according to a first estimate.

Hospital Doctors Get Higher Pay

New, higher wage scales and improved work conditions for doctors employed by Government have been laid down in a circular by the Civil Service Commission, following the new national agreement on the employment of doctors.

The main changes include the creation of a new grade ("Aleph-plus") in addition to the present eight and a shorter waiting period before automatic promotion to the next higher grade.

Hospital doctors will receive a special increment of IL25-70 a month. This, however, will not enter into the calculation of severance pay.

Jerusalem to Sue Iraqi Burial Society

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Municipal Council on Sunday evening decided to file charges against the burial society of the Iraqi community for putting up a mortuary hall in the Har Menuhot cemetery without first obtaining a building licence.

However, the Council decided not to demand that the building be razed, as is usual in such cases. But after the Municipal Court hands down its judgement it will allow the community to submit a request for a retroactive building licence.

Deputy Mayor Reuven Rabia, who was elected to the Council on the Iraqi ticket in the 1959 elections, denied with a shrug of his shoulders all knowledge of the illegal building.

Deputy Mayor M. Gevirtzman, who gave a brief review of the burial situation in the cemetery, stated that the Municipality did not have the legal means to control the burial societies. He called for the Knesset to pass a law regulating the activities of all the societies. Mayor Mordecai Ish-Shalom announced that the Council will hold a special meeting to discuss matters pertaining to the cemetery.

At a previous meeting, the Municipal Executive granted the Gazkum Company an 18-month option to draw up a plan to supply Jerusalem householders with cooking gas through underground mains.

New Cemetery For Safad; Burial Reform Promised

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SAFAD. — Safad is to have a new cemetery within a month. The present cemetery, of which there have been many complaints, will be closed.

This was decided yesterday at a meeting between the District Officer and representatives of the Ministries of Health and of Religious Affairs, the Antiquities Department, the Municipality and the burial societies.

Mayor Hacohen proposed that a new burial society be founded as well, to supersede the existing Ashkenazic and Sephardic societies. He also volunteered Municipal aid to fence in the century-old cemetery which is about to be closed.

EFTA Members May Seek to Join 'Six'

VIENNA (Reuter). — The three neutral members of the European Free Trade Association — Austria, Sweden and Switzerland — began talks here yesterday on possible association with the Common Market.

Top Foreign Ministry and economic experts — here for the World Bank meetings — will exchange views on economic difficulties facing their countries.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES
TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Givant, 12 Ha-Ari, Kiryat Shmuel, 33676. **TEL AVIV:** Breiman, 56 Allenby, 62252. Nordau, 183 Ben Yehuda, 42673. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 65159. **JAFFA:** El Kamal, 65 Yefet, 83361. **BAT YAM:** Shulamit, 4 Daniel, nr. Bat Yam cinema. **HOLON:** Riback, Struma Sq. **HERZLIA:** Briut. **RAMAT GAN:** Hygea, 81 Arlosoroff, 71489. **REHOVOT:** Klibner, 21 Teller, 96-1341. **PETAH TIKVA:** Briut, 13 Hovevei Zion, 912357. **NATANYA:** Geva. **HADERA:** Negbi, 74 H. Samuel.

HAIFA: Go to home of any pharmacist. Mt. Carmel: Mercaz, 130 Hanassi, 81979.

TOMORROW — YOM KIPPUR
JERUSALEM: Givant, 12 Ha-Ari, Kiryat Shmuel, 33676. **TEL AVIV** (Day): Abramski, 42 Allenby, 63526. Yafa, 172 Ben Yehuda, 23543. Krinkin, 10 Herzl, 65223. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr., 34110. **JAFFA:** El Kamal, 65 Yefet, 83361. (Evening): Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24553. Gilead, 192 Dizengoff, 34264. Bograshov, 60 Bograshov, nr. Pinsker, 23889. Krinkin, 10 Herzl, 65223. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 31387. **JAFFA:** Yafo, 10 Fourth St., 82700. **BAT YAM:** Hehalutz, 8 Hahalutzim, end of Amidar. **HOLON:** Riback, Struma Sq. **HERZLIA:** Briut. **RAMAT GAN:** Hygea, 81 Arlosoroff, 71489. **REHOVOT:** Klibner, 21 Teller, 96-1341. **PETAH TIKVA,** Asuta, 21 Baron Hirsch, 911710. **NATANYA:** Geva. **HADERA:** Negbi, 74 H. Samuel.

HAIFA: Go to home of any pharmacist. Mt. Carmel: Mercaz, 130 Hanassi, 81979.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS
TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Zerrad, 89 Jaffa Rd., 23357. Dr. Yitshak, 101 Sderot Herzl, 25349. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi. Dr. Shakarshi, 8 Beit-el, Nahlat Zion.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman corner 39 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 51300. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51743. Dr. Har-Even, 6 Epstein, 43381.

RAMAT GAN: Dr. Harzenfeld 1 Bialik.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2456.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Zak, Block 1, Shikun Mumhim, Kiryat Yovel, 35773. Dr. Zerrad, 89 Jaffa Rd., 23357. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV, RAMAT GAN and HAIFA: Same as yesterday.

VISITORS' GALLERY

INTERFAITH DIALOGUE

After the 1960 presidential election campaign in the U.S. Republicans and Democrats were agreed on one thing—that the country had come a long way from the bigotry which swept America during and after the 1928 campaign when Al Smith ran as the first Catholic candidate for President.

Much credit for this progress has been given to the activities of the National Conference for Christians and Jews, whose President, Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, has been in Israel on a short visit.

Established in 1928, by a group of distinguished citizens headed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Charles Evans Hughes, as a direct response to the campaign's bitterness, the Conference engages in a wide range of activities to combat all signs of social divisiveness.

Inter-Group Seminars

It sponsors inter-group seminars and workshops in various local communities, arranges conferences and lectures on college campuses, publishes books and articles, prepares text-book material for secondary schools, and works directly with church associations, local school systems, and Parent-Teacher Associations throughout the country, in an effort to promote inter-faith and inter-group cooperation and understanding.

The chief means by which the Conference tries to achieve its aims is essentially very simple, namely, to get conflicting and differing parties to sit down together and confront honestly, openly, and rationally the issues which divide them. This process of discussion is termed "dialogue", signifying the concern to find points of agreement and co-operation, and to distinguish it from "debate" where each side is intent on scoring points over the other and emerging the victor.

Dr. Jones stated that the method has been used with great success in resolving tensions between religious groups, and also in bringing together White and Negro citizens in many Southern communities.

During the last election the N.C.C.J. was instrumental in keeping the religious issue out of the campaign and Dr. Jones feels that the campaign demonstrated the "close working relationship" between religious groups in America. Yet at the same time he admits that considerable tension remains between the Catholic and Protestant communities. The problem in large part revolves around the issues of separation of church and state which Dr. Jones notes is rapidly becoming the focal point of the entire problem of inter-faith relations in the U.S. Such problems as government aid to parochial schools, birth control, Sunday-closing laws involve Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, all of whom have different positions and interests on various aspects of these issues.

Rational Discussion

The efforts of the Conference on this issue as on all issues is not to adopt a position but to try to stimulate rational discussion and inquiry into the constitutional complexities of the problem and prevent inter-group recriminations.

This work of the Conference is a matter of what Dr. Jones calls "informal adult education". He says that formal education as such does not dissolve prejudice, but informal methods of discussion and confrontation are effective. This is a realization which is rather discouraging for Dr. Jones who himself is a distinguished educator.

Trained as an economist he received his Ph.D. from the Brookings Institute in Washington D.C. which generally accepts only post-doctoral students.

In 1940 he became President of Bennington College for Women, one of America's most intellectually adventuresome schools. Then he became President of the University of Arkansas, and from 1951 to 1959 was President of Rutgers University.

In Israel Dr. Jones met with President Ben-Zvi and Chief Rabbi Nissim and toured the country to see how Israel manages its inter-faith relations and whether our experience can contribute to the on-going need for "dialogue".

E.F.

New Judges Panel for Jerusalem Bible Quiz

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The judges panel for the repeat of the Jerusalem regional Bible quiz on Thursday will be composed of one judge of each of the three-member panels who had served in the three other regional contests.

They will probably be Dr. Feivel Meltzer, Dr. Yehuda Elitzur, and Mr. Benson Lourie. The two advisers to the judges have not yet been named.

The repeat quiz, being held following complaints of mistakes by the previous judges and their advisers, is to be held this time in a small hall, probably in the Hebrew University. The audience will consist of selected guests and the press, while the remaining seats will be open to the public.

The quiz will last the same time as previously but there will be some changes in the procedure, aimed at ensuring equal opportunity for all 12 contestants. All these arrangements were decided on by the joint committee running the quiz: the Bible Research Society, the Central Office of Information and Kol Yisrael.

The National contest will be held as scheduled, on September 27, in Tel Aviv. The international quiz will take place in Jerusalem on October 3.

Eighteen other countries will enter the contest, four more than the previous first contest. New this time are New Zealand, Canada, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, England and Chile. Three who participated last time — Mexico, Sweden and Colombia — will not do so this year.

Cables in Brief

WORSHIP. — The Lower House of the Burmese Parliament yesterday passed unanimously an amendment providing constitutional guarantees of the freedom of all religions. Parliament recently made Buddhism Burma's state religion.

CHURCHMEN. — Cuba on Sunday deported Bishop Eduardo Boza Masvidal and 135 other Catholic priests aboard the Spanish ship Covadonga. The Bishop was arrested last week after a violent anti-Soviet demonstration by Catholics in front of his church in Havana.

***STRIKE.** — About 28,000 teachers from West Bengal secondary schools struck yesterday for higher pay.*

REFUGEES. — King Olav of Norway has been awarded the 1961 Nansen Medal for his contribution to international assistance for refugees, and as "a tribute to Norway's outstanding participation in World Refugee Year and its long tradition of assistance to refugees."

VISIT.—The Shah of Persia and Queen Farah are to visit France from October 11 to 14.

MOUNTAIN. — Three leading Soviet mountaineers have been killed in an attempt on the 24,410-foot peak Pobeda near the Chinese border. They were among a party of six who made the final assault on the peak, which lies in the Tienshan range and is the second highest in the Soviet Union.

El-Yam Orders Two Bulk Carriers

NEW YORK (INA). — The El Yam company, Israel's second largest steamship line, has ordered two 30,000-ton bulk carriers from the Deutsche Werftag in Hamburg. The vessels are scheduled for completion in 1963. The firm was selected on the basis of a competitive bid.

Mr. Raphael Racanati, president of the line, said on Sunday that with the addition of the two large dry cargo ships, his company's fleet would reach the 200,000 ton level, adding that the firm's growth is part of an expansion programme of the Israel merchant marine, which is expected to reach the one-million-ton mark by 1966.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

TUESDAY
All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: Cyprus Air 66 from Nicosia — 0655. B.O.A.C. 310 from London and Geneva — 1700.

DEPARTURES: El Al 426 to Zurich and Brussels — 0750. Sabena 972 to Athens, Vienna and Brussels — 0750. Alitalia 455 to Athens and Rome — 0810. El Al 235 to Rome, Paris and New York — 0900. Swissair 235 to Athens and Zurich — 0900. Air France 127 to Istanbul, Rome and Paris — 1000. B.E.A. 263 to Athens, Rome and London — 1030. K.L.M. 528 to Munich and Amsterdam — 1045. El Al 408 to Rome and Vienna — 1100.

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ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
322, 256.4, 273.8 & 220 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m., 1.30 p.m. **English:** 2.00 p.m. **French:** 2.15 p.m.

6.00 a.m. Religious Service (R). 6.10 Musical Clock. 6.30 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock. 6.57 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcements. 11.01 Popular Concert: Prokofiev: Overture on Hebrew Themes; Mendelssohn: Violin Concerto No. 1 in E-minor, opus 64 (Soloist: Yehudi Menuhin). 11.40 "Kol Nidre" Dan Aharonovits: "Kol Nidre" (Conductor: Georg Singer) Bloch: "Nigun" from "Ba'al Shem" Suite (Mischa Elmann—Violin, Josef Seiger — Piano); Bruch: "Kol Nidre" (Soloist: Andre Navarra — Cello); Achron: Hebrew Melody; Ravel: "Kadisch" (Shimon Mishory — Violin, Sergiu Comissiona—Conductor); Arnold Schoenberg: "Kol Nidre" (Soloist: Yehoshua Zohar, Conductor; Rene Leibowitz). 1.00 Slihot — according to the tradition of Tripolitanian Jews. 1.45 Music for Eve of Yom Kippur. 2.30 A Programme for Yom Kippur. 3.00 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
Arabic Programme (including News): 6.28-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 p.m.

TOMORROW EVENING
FIRST PROGRAMME
News: Hebrew: 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.

6.59 p.m. Opening. 7.05 Light Classical Music. 8.00 First Sutra Peg — Post Yom Kippur Programme. 8.30 Hebrew Songs. 8.50 Bible Reading: Divrei Hayamim II, chaps. 15 & 16. 9.15 A Concert with members of the Philharmonic Orchestra, the Tel Aviv Chamber Choir conducted by Eitan Lustig. The Soloists: Rudolf Serkin and Eugene Istomin (Piano). Conductors: Pablo Casals and Alexander Schneider. Vivaldi — Concerto Grosso for Strings. Mozart — Concerto for two pianos and orchestra, K. 365. Mozart: Symphony No. 40, K. 550. Beethoven: Fantasy in C. Minor for Piano, Choir and Orchestra Op. 80. (Recorded from the Closing Concert in Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv on 19.9.61).

SECOND PROGRAMME
9.30 Opening. 9.31 "Entertainment "61." 10.15 "From the Newsroom." 10.17 Nations' Songs. 10.42 Quiet Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR:
7.00 p.m. News in Easy Hebrew. 7.15 Rumanian. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew Lesson. 8.10 News in Hungarian. 8.30 News in Polish. 8.50 News in Ladino. 9.00 News in French. 9.15 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 and 417 M.
Arabic Programme (including News): 6.28-7.15 a.m. 1.30-2.15, 5.28-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (32.3 M.): Programme to the U.S. 10.15 News. 10.25 From the Solemn to the Gay—A Music Programme for the End of the Day of Atonement. 10.45 News Headlines & Close Down.

ARMY PROGRAMME
(216, 225 and 235 M.):
7.30 Opening. 8.00 Reading of the Book of Jonah. 8.05 Pleasant Tune. 8.30 Post Yom Kippur Programme. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (25.25, 19.76 & 16.77 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. News, News Comment. In the Jewish World.

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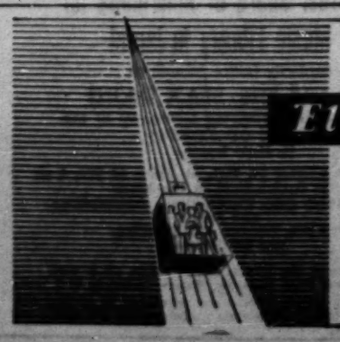
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The Weather

Forecast: Partly cloudy with probability of light rain in the north.

Outlook for Yom Kippur: Fair.

Weather Synopsis: An upper trough over our region has caused an inflow of cold air and light rain.

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	24	13	24	13—26
Nazareth	75	18—28	18—35
Tiberias	50	21—30	21—31
Haifa Port	69	22—27	23—27
Tel Aviv Kirya	52	19—29	19—29
Tel Aviv Port	68	26—28	26—28
Lydda Airport	56	16—29	16—29
Jerusalem	60	15—23	16—24
Beersheba	44	16—28	16—29
Eilat	32	21—33	21—33

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Professor Yitzhak Berenblum, Head of the Department of Experimental Biology at the Weizmann Institute and Chairman of the Israel Anti-Cancer League, from a conference in Paris of the Cancer Research Commission.

Mr. Arye Pincus, Jewish Agency Treasurer, from a fund-raising trip to the U.S. and South Africa (by El Al).

Dr. Aryeh Ludwig Ga'athon, Senior Economist in the Bank of Israel, after negotiations with the German authorities in connection with personal restitution.

Dr. Michael Landau and Mr. Yitzhak Eisenberg, of the World Jewish Congress Executive, after attending the meeting of the Executive in Geneva.

Mr. and Mrs. Kurt Bloch, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Becker, Chicago; and Mr. and Mrs. Julius Leventhal, New York — guests of the U.J.A.

BNEI BRAK MAN HELD FOR COMPLICITY IN YOSSELE CASE

By ADAM LYNFORD
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The police will today ask the court to remand in custody a 22-year-old man of Bnei Brak, whom they have been holding since Saturday night on suspicion of complicity in the concealment of nine-year-old Yossele Schuhmacher, *The Jerusalem Post* learned last night.

A former yeshiva student, the man is understood to have given Yossele Talmud lessons less than eight months ago at the home of a close friend who was hiding the boy.

The police last night declined to comment on the report of the arrest.

The Post learned, however, that the man has been questioned since his arrest by Sergeant Eliezer Tishler of the C.I.D., who has been in charge of the Schuhmacher case since it broke 19 months ago. With detention expiring after 48 hours, the man must be released today unless the court remands him.

It is also understood that Yossele allegedly told the suspect that he wished to return to his mother, and that the suspect allegedly sent the letter to Yossele's mother, Mrs. Ida Schuhmacher, last month which told her that Yossele had been run over by a car and killed.

School Schedules

All schools and kindergartens will be closed today and tomorrow and will resume classes Thursday and Friday. They will close again for the *Sukot* holiday, from Sunday until the following Tuesday October 3.

1st RAIN IN NORTH

Light rain in the north is forecast for today by the weatherman. The weather over Yom Kippur will be fair, he said. The maximum temperatures forecast for the three large cities today are 24 in Jerusalem, 29 in Tel Aviv, and 27 in Haifa.

A very heavy 10-minute shower, unusual for this season, brought 6.6mm. of rain to Haifa yesterday morning. It was followed by some 40 minutes of light rain. This was the second rainfall within a week.

By noon, the skies had cleared and summer weather had returned to the town, although it was cool in the evening.

No damage or floods were reported, but the work in the port was interrupted.

Rain also fell during the morning in Western Galilee and the Jezreel Valley.

Yom Kippur Begins Tonight

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem's housewives will light the Yom Kippur candles at 5.54 this afternoon — the first in the country to do so — and immediately afterwards the fathers will bestow the traditional blessing on their children and the families will set out for the Kol Nidre synagogue service ushering in the holiest day in the Jewish calendar and the State of Israel's 13th Day of Atonement.

The ceremony will be repeated 11 minutes later in Haifa and 13 minutes later in Tel Aviv with the rest of the country following suit to bring all workaday activity to a standstill and inaugurating 25 hours of worship and fast.

Yesterday, housewives thronged to the markets in preparation for the festive meals that precede the fast today and break it tomorrow night. Chief quarry for most were the cocks and hens which are used in the kapara rite — reminiscent of the scapegoat of the day's observance during the Biblical period — before they are slaughtered and served up this afternoon.

Many observant Jerusalemites have already put up the framework of their succot except for the leafy roof in anticipation of Succot holiday next week.

'Four', Mapai, to Meet Thursday

POST Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Mapai Secretariat will meet shortly after Thursday's coalition talks between Mr. Levi Eshkol and representatives of the "Four" — Mapai's former coalition partners: the Liberals, the National Religious Party, Mapam, and Ahdut Ha'avoda.

The Secretariat and the "Four" met separately yesterday to prepare for Thursday's meeting. It is understood that at the Secretariat meeting, Mr. Eshkol expressed optimism about the prospects of forming a government fairly soon.

After the Secretariat meeting, which took place in the morning and did not last very long, Mr. Eshkol and Mapai Secretary-General Yosef Almogi flew to Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's retreat to report on the latest developments.

Many Combinations

As things looked yesterday, any combination in forming a Cabinet was still possible. It is noteworthy that among the left-wing parties, the call for a labour coalition was growing over the week-end, with several writers publishing articles stressing the necessity of keeping the labour front strong.

Two such articles were published in "Davar" by writers belonging to Ahdut Ha'avoda.

In a meeting of the inter-party committee of the "Four" held yesterday in preparation for Thursday's talks with Mapai, it was decided to maintain a firm and united stand on three central issues:

- numerical and qualitative parity between Mapai and the other parties in the new Cabinet;
- an equitable distribution of important portfolios: (Defence, Foreign Affairs, and Finance);
- stricter parliamentary supervision of the armed forces.

It is understood that the Ahdut Ha'avoda leader, Mr. Y. Galili, was particularly firm on the last point, and he is reported to have prepared a detailed plan for the implementation of such parliamentary control.

The meeting was attended by top men of all parties, including Mr. Meir Ya'ari of Mapam, Messrs. Yosef Saphir and Ishar Harari of the Liberals, and Messrs. I. Ben-Meir and B. Shahor of the National Religious Party.

Mapai Turns Down Hakham for B'sheba

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Mapai Secretariat yesterday refused to accept the resignation of Mr. David Touviahu as Mayor of Beersheba and in effect instructed its members on the Municipality to abstain from voting on local municipal issues until further notice.

In its instructions, tantamount to a "thumbs down" vote on the candidacy of Mr. David Hakham, nominated by the Beersheba branch of the party for Mayor, the national secretariat stressed that it had given previous warning to the branch in view of the fact that "it had not yet accepted the resignation of Mr. Touviahu and had refrained to date from formulating its policies on this issue."

The nomination of Mr. Hakham was turned down as "irregular" and a cable to that effect sent to the Beersheba branch.

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Cyprus Minister Hopes For Continuing Good Relations

By PAUL KOHN,
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "I hope my visit to Israel will pave the way for friendly relations between our countries," the Cyprus Minister of Defence, Mr. Osman Orek, declared yesterday, at a reception given in his honour by the Deputy Minister of Defence and Mrs. Shimon Peres.

Mr. Orek, who holds one of the three portfolios held by representatives of the Turkish community in the Cypriot cabinet, said, "My four days visit here has been one of the most interesting experience of my life — I have never learned so much in so short a time."

Noting the common backgrounds of Israel and Cyprus he said he was returning to his country fully aware of the goodwill of Israel's people and government.

Earlier, Mr. Orek told *The Jerusalem Post* that his was a "goodwill visit." Happily, Cyprus has no external security problems, he said. He described his talk with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion as a friendly discussion on general problems.

He had also met with Foreign Minister Golda Meir, visited the Weizmann Institute, the atomic reactor, the Gadna course for African youth leaders, and military industry installations, where he was seen shooting with an Uzi sub-machinegun. Mr. Orek was also guest of the moshav Geva Hacarmel, near Haifa, which is settled by immigrants from Turkey.

Mr. Peres last night said he hoped the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Orek presaged future visits of Cyprus leaders and cooperation between the two countries. He described Cyprus as "a friendly, understanding and cooperative neighbour."

Present at last night's reception were Knesset Members, the Chief of Staff, and senior Army officers, Defence Ministry officials, and the foreign Military Attachés.

Mr. and Mrs. Orek were scheduled to leave last night for Cyprus by Cyprus Airways.

N.Y. Stocks Plummet At News of Death

NEW YORK (AP). — The stock market fell hard Monday afternoon following the news of the death of U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold. Trading was active.

The market was a little lower at the opening, but it declined sharply around noon and continued to decline in early afternoon trading.

At 1 p.m. edt (1700 GMT), Standard and Poor's 500-stock index was down .55 cents to $67.10, indicating the erasure of some $3.400 million from the quoted value of all stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The Dow-Jones 30 Industrials were down 7.04 at 709.26.

Acre Steel City To Eliminate Fumes

ACRE. — It will cost Koor IL250,000 to eliminate industrial smoke emanating from the Acre Steel City. The programme will take between four and six months to carry out, according to the plant manager, Mr. Eilan.

He has given a verbal promise to this effect to nearby settlements, who had complained of the noxious fumes.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

	17/9	18/9
$ LINKED		
3½% Tavei Dollar	100½	100½
3½% Zmudei Dollar	92½	93
4½% Defence Loan	107½	107½
4½% Hous. Loan H	104½	104½
5½% Local Author.	106½	106½
5 % Keren Hay. III	103½	103½
6½% Pal. Elect. 57/64	114	113½
6 % Fert. and Chem	102½	102
5 % Nat. Oil Co.	98½	98½
C.O.L. LINKED		
4½% Def. Loan	116½	115½
4½% Hous. Loan "A"	110	110
6½% Local Author.	117½	117
6 % Keren Hay. III	113½	113½
6½% Pal. Elect. 57/64	139½	138½
50%/50% C.O.L. LINKED		
5 % Pal. Elect.	102½	102½
6 % Ind. Dev. B'k.	102	102
6 % B'k. Leumi Inv	103½	103½
ORD. SHARES		
Isr. Elec. Ord. Sto	618	618
Otzar Hit. reg.	330½	330
Gen. Mort. new	297½	297½
B'k. Leumi "A" ord	359	355
Develop. Bank	139½	139½
Afr. Pal Invest.	240½	241½
ILDC 1960	286	286
Rassco Prof.	168½	168½
Ata Textile	E168½	E168½
Dubek	115½	115½
Fert. & Chem.	112	112½
Pal. Cold Storage	218	216
Pal. Potash	462	466
Teva	178	171
Phoenicia	112½	113½
Paper Mills	150	148½
Assis. & Bej. Bros.	254½	254½
Shemen	96½	96½
Delek 11/12	220½	222½
Jordan Explor.	93	—
Ellern Invest.	215	214½
B'k. Leumi Invest	287	287½
Moller Textile	139	139
Nehushtan	129	129
Argaman	117	117
PREF. SHARES		
4½% Isr. Elect. 2nd	494	488
7 % Hous. Mort. B'k	143	143
CURB		
Pal. Brit. Bank	102	102
Lapidoth	331½	331½
Naphta	101½	102½
Found. Sh. Dead Sea	108½	108
Discount	140	141½

PIA 149½ — 150½

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YESTERDAY'S TREND

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Index Bonds	Irregular
Ord. Shares	Unchanged

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Adenauer

(Continued from Page One)

be a very thorough investigation when all the dust has settled."

Adenauer's Social Democratic opponent, Willy Brandt, yesterday proposed a "big coalition" of the three Lower House parties and said his party would hold itself ready for such talks.

Brandt, who is Mayor of West Berlin, told reporters that, in view of the foreign political situation, "the political result should be that representatives of the three parties come together in order to form a government on the broadest possible basis for the German people."

He evaded a clear answer on the question of whether his party would enter a coalition government under Adenauer as Chancellor.

Final unofficial figures given by the West German News Agency for the first part of the election — direct voting for individual candidates, under the double-vote system — gave the Christian Democrats 155 seats and the Social Democrats 91, with the other parties failing to win a direct-vote seat. This meant that the Social Democrats had won 45 more seats than in the 1957 election, while the Christian Democrats had lost 28 and the other parties seven seats.

The agency also gave its estimate of the state of the parties in the new Bundestag as follows: Christian Democrats 243, Social Democrats 189, Free Democrats 68, giving the opposition a majority of 18.

The Free Democrats almost doubled their share of the total vote compared with 1957, gaining almost 1,700,000 votes among the total electorate of more than 37,000,000 of whom 87.5 per cent went to the polls.

A Government spokesman said yesterday that Adenauer had on Saturday received a parcel bomb. Another had arrived for him the previous day. Both were discovered before reaching his desk.

Lorincz Charges Youth Aliya Discriminates Against Aguda

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Rabbi Shlomo Lorincz, the Agudat Yisrael M.K., yesterday contradicted a statement attributed to Mr. Moshe Kol, M.K., that "Agudat Yisrael cannot provide nor do they have suitable accommodation — for Youth Aliya wards".

Rabbi Lorincz was speaking at a press conference held at Sde Hemed, an Aguda children's home near Rishon Lezion, where, according to Yossele Schuhmacher's mother, her son Yossele was hidden for some time.

Mr. Kol, head of the Youth Aliya, "suffers from a deep anti-religious complex, which is why Youth Aliya discriminates against our homes by refusing to send us any children," the Knesset Member charged. He added, "Our institutions throughout the country, could easily absorb all the children at present in Ramat Hadassah camp."

Only eight of the 200 children at the home, were sent there by Youth Aliya, Mr. Lorincz said, and of the 2,000 children who have stayed at the home since it was founded 10 years ago, only 150 had been Youth Aliya wards.

Mr. Lorincz also denied Mr. Kol's statement that the way of life at Aguda homes "was suited for *Ashkenazim*," while most of the children came from Sephardi families. Agudat Yisrael felt most deeply about the fact that "Youth Aliya is deliberately sending religious children to non-religious homes and refuses to send them to us."

"We may even organise our own youth immigration — if Mr. Kol's general attitude does not change," Rabbi Lorincz warned.

Hammarskjold Dead

(Continued from Page One)

suggestions that the aircraft carrying the U.N. chief may have been shot down deliberately by a Katangan marauder.)

The U.N. had mounted an all-out air search for the four-engined DC6 plane. An African charcoal burner was the first man to spot the smouldering wreckage. Then one of the Rhodesian Air Force provost planes taking part in the search of the wild border country, where the Congo joins Rhodesia, spotted the plane from the air.

The plane left Leopoldville Sunday afternoon and should have landed here late Sunday night. It contacted the Ndola air control tower soon after midnight — then silence fell.

"Overdue procedure" was put into effect. Checks were made at Congo and Rhodesian towns in case the plane had changed route and landed there. There was some uncertainty at first that Hammarskjold was actually aboard — and there had been incorrect reports that he had already arrived here Sunday night.

Yesterday, as anxiety deepened, search planes took off from both sides of the border.

Soon afterwards came the report that wreckage was sighted and a provost plane sped to the spot.

High Speed Crash

The DC-6 had crashed through trees, hit the ground at high speed and disintegrated. Two of its engines have still not been found.

Hammarskjold's body was identified nearby, and the remains of the other dead were scattered around.

The wreckage lies two miles north of Ndola hill in the forest reserve outside this copper-mining town.

An air pilot who was among the first to see the wreckage said it was completely shattered.

"The plane evidently ploughed into the ground," he said. "There was a long scrape-mark where it went in and many bits of wreckage where it finished up.

"Everything around the wreckage is blackened and burned."

The plane was chartered to the U.N. by the Swedish Charter Aviation Company Transair and had a Swedish crew of five — two pilots, a pilot-navigator, a mechanic and an administration official.

Hammarskjold's flight route from Leopoldville to Ndola was 1,000 miles of mixed terrain — long stretches of jungle, the Congo rain forests and patches of veldt and savannah.

Death of the cool, keen-minded bachelor diplomat, who was 56, came in the latest of his long series of peace missions.

He arrived in the Congo only last Friday and had originally planned to fly back to New York yesterday. But his plans were overtaken by events, for the U.N. action to end Katanga's secession came while he was still on his way to the Congo.

Hammarskjold's delayed departure from Leopoldville took place at 1540 GMT (5.40 p.m. Israel time) Sunday. It was expected he would meet Tshombe in the airport building here and a security cordon was thrown round the airport as the time for his arrival approached.

There was a false alarm when a DC4 with markings blacked out arrived and its five passengers went to the control tower.

Several hours later the flare path blazed into light again and an airliner circled the airport twice before roaring off again. Then the airport was closed down and officials left.

An hour before the aircraft took off from Leopoldville the British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Lansdown, took off bound for Ndola. The British diplomat reached Ndola to make arrangements for the Tshombe-Hammarskjold meeting.

Hammarskjold flew off after sending a message to Tshombe saying a cease-fire order would have to be interpreted as not affecting the status quo, which would be maintained in its entirety during the whole period in which an agreement was being sought.

The U.N. published Tshombe's terms for a Katanga cease-fire which reached the Secretary-General Sunday through the British Consul in Elisabethville.

Tshombe wanted U.N. troops to be confined to their camp and all movements of U.N. troops and reinforcements halted. Hammarskjold replied that he found it impossible to accept Tshombe's conditions.

The only question under the existing circumstances, said Hammarskjold, was a cease-fire without conditions on either side and an agreement to meet.

Tshombe, who has been waiting for Hammarskjold since early Sunday evening, held conferences with Lord Alport, British High Commissioner for the Rhodesian Federation, at an undisclosed place in Ndola.

(Reuter, AP)

(See Appreciation — Page 4)

Casals Conducts Festival Finale

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Maestro Pablo Casals burst into song as he conducted the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra in Beethoven's Concerto in C Minor for Piano and choir in the grand finale of Israel's first Music Festival at the Mann Auditorium here last night. The choir was the Tel Aviv Chamber Choir conducted by Eytan Lustig.

The maestro took 10 curtain calls before he sat down to play one last encore on his cello.

Mr. Teddy Kollek, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, presented Maestro Casals with a scroll signed by President Ben-Zvi, thanking him for taking part in the Festival. Mr. Aharon Propes, Director of Special Events at the Government Tourist Office and organiser of the Festival, read out the scroll.

In the first part of the programme, Rudolf Serkin and Eugene Istomin played Mozart's Concerto for Two Pianos, with Alexander Schneider, the Festival's Music Director, conducting.

The Festival comprised 20 concerts of 30 works by 16 composers, which were heard by about 50,000 persons in various parts of the country. In addition to last night's performers, the participants included violinist Isaac Stern, contralto Maureen Forrester, cellist Leonard Rose, the Budapest String Quartet, the Israel String Quartet, and the Rinat Choir conducted by Gary Bertini.

Biggest Family Gets Flats

By YOEL DERVISH,
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE. — The 20-member Ben-Haroush family, believed to be Israel's largest, this week moved into a flat near Kiryat Binyamin in the Haifa bayside area, after seven years of living in three huts in the neighbouring ma'abara of Kiryat Nahum.

The family numbers 20 persons, including 15 children, a grandmother, the parents and two close relatives, who live with them. They immigrated from Morocco in 1954.

The head of the family, Mr. Meir Ben-Haroush, is 41-years-old. A work accident some years ago brought an end to his employment as a casual labourer. Since then his family has been on the Kiryat Binyamin social welfare register. According to the Local Council, the family now draws a monthly dole of IL-600, considered a record.

The family has been given a double flat, with four rooms and two halls, kitchens and bathrooms.

The Kiryat Nahum ma'abara is shortly to be closed when the less than 100 remaining families, mostly social welfare cases, will be moved to neighbouring housing projects.

Israeli Develops Solar Pump in Arizona

TUCSON, Arizona (INA). — A pump operating on solar energy developed by an Israeli engineer has been put into use by the Pima County sanitary district here.

The Israeli, Levi Yissar, now working for the Kitt Peak Astronomical Project here, said Monday that he hopes to develop solar heating and air conditioning devices for homes in this area.

Man Killed by Tender On Tel Aviv Street

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Yitzhak Kat, 67, of Rehov Bialik in Ramat-Gan, was run over and killed by a tender in Rehov Giborei Yisrael here yesterday morning.

The driver of the van was held for questioning.

Eager Passenger

By Y. ASHNI

HAIFA. — The first act of an as yet unnamed baby girl was to cause a 20-minute traffic jam here, where she was born in an Egged bus yesterday.

The mother, 20-year old Aliza Asparali, had boarded the bus near her Mt. Canaan home when she felt the birth pangs, but the infant proved to be impatient.

Yeshayahu Sofer, 23, the driver, raced his bus past all stops, causing the astounded station manager to take off after him in a jeep. He caught up with the entourage opposite the hospital. In established Egged fashion, the newcomer will be given a lifetime free ticket on all Egged lines.

By evening, daughter, mother and driver were all reported doing well.

A SECOND weekly bus will be routed to Ein Geddi with the start of the winter tourist season, Egged announced yesterday.

RISHON LANDS SALE APPEALED

TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv District Court Judge Yosef Lamm yesterday served notice on the Land Registry Office here that part of the Rishon le-Zion lands sold in auction two months ago are now a subject of legal proceedings.

Judge Lamm gave the notice at the request of the owners of some of the plots sold at the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court and most of which were bought by the lawyer, Mr. Michael Caspi, on behalf of the Egged bus cooperative. Although title to the lands has been transferred to the new owners, the former owners have appealed the sale. They claim, among other things, that the Magistrate's Court should have postponed the sale because many of them did not receive notice of it and were therefore unable to appear in court to state possible objections.

Hearings on their appeal will begin on November 22. The appellants are represented by Mr. Yadin Yaron.

Three Children Hurt In 2-Day Accident Run

Three children and three adults were seriously injured and another four persons were slightly hurt in road accidents over the past two days.

Ten year old Eliahu Najuha, of Ramle, was taken to Asaf Harofe hospital with serious injuries Sunday night after being struck down by a motorcycle near the Ramle Municipality.

A girl of the same age, Shulamit Moshe, had a foot severed when struck by a train Sunday afternoon, on the railroad tracks between Rehovot and Yavneh. A driver who witnessed the accident said the girl continued to play on the tracks as the train approached. She was taken to Kaplan hospital in serious condition. Her family lives in the Rehovot ma'bara.

Another child, six year old Yosef Nagar, of Rishon le-Zion, was also brought to Kaplan hospital after being hit by a donkey-drawn wagon on Rehov Nordau.

Two persons were seriously injured yesterday afternoon on the highway near Kastina when a Tel Aviv bound taxi collided with a truck travelling south. The injured, whose names could not be ascertained by last night, were taken to Rehovot Hospital.

A 21 year old pedestrian, Mordechai Mashta, was brought to the Beersheba hospital Sunday night with face and hand injuries after being struck by a motorcycle driven by Meir Mazlasi, 46. The accident occurred in Beersheba's Mishkei Ezer quarter, where both men live. The driver was given an alchohol test.

Four persons sustained slight injuries yesterday afternoon when the taxi in which they were travelling overturned near Mikve Israel. The driver, Yosef Feinberg, of Tel Aviv, braked sharply to avoid hitting a tender which had stopped suddenly in front of him, and turned over into a ditch at the side of the road. The four injured were sent home after receiving first aid at Zrifin hospital. *(Ittim)*

MEMBERS of the Pocket-book Makers Union (AFL-CIO) have donated $35,000 towards the building of the George Meany Stadium in Nazareth, the Histadrut announced yesterday.

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Alleged U.S. Suspect Leaves Hospital

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — An American citizen believed to be wanted by the American authorities on charges involving stolen bonds, embezzlement and tax evasion, was released from the Assuta Hospital yesterday, where he had been confined with a heart-attack.

Police have still received no official notification on his presence here by Interpol. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said yesterday, "We are awaiting instruction from Washington concerning the man."

The man, who with his wife and two children arrived in Israel over a week ago and took a room at the Sheraton, left the hotel early yesterday. His present whereabouts in Israel are unknown.

3 Arabs Killed On Way to Gaza

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Three Israel Arabs were shot and killed Sunday night near the Gaza Strip border. Israel security forces opened fire when the three refused an order to halt and started to run towards the border.

The incident occurred some distance from the Gaza Strip border, at 7 p.m. The three were walking in the direction of the border.

The three are Rimon Chana, 19, and George Naser Shema, 18, both of Haifa, and Jerais Diat Bedin. Identity cards were found on the persons of the first two. A membership card of the Catholic Scout movement in Israel was found on the person of Bedin.

The families of the young men were informed.

Brother of Tanganyikan Premier on Visit

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Mr. Joseph Nyerere, Tanganyikan M.P. and head of his country's Federation of Youth Movements, arrived by K.L.M. yesterday evening for a 12-day visit as guest of the Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Nyerere, brother of Prime Minister Julius Nyerere, will devote most of his visit to studying the operations of the Gadna, Nahal, and the settlement movement. *(Ittim)*

Jacques Lipchitz Arrives

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The noted sculptor, Jacques Lipchitz, arrived here by air from the U.S. yesterday afternoon for a visit as guest of the Prime Minister's Office and the Bezalel National Museum.

Mr. Lipchitz recently announced that he has bequeathed his life's work of 300 plaster originals to the Bezalel Museum. *(Ittim)*

Erlander Fund For Study In Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Swedish Socialist Party together with that country's cooperative movement and trade unions has set up a Tage Erlander Fund on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Swedish Premier, to aid African and Asian students here.

This was announced yesterday by the Histadrut, which earlier had awarded five scholarships for study at its Afro-Asian Institute in the name of the Swedish Premier. Two of these scholarships will go to Swedish students.

France Repatriates 92 'Undesirable' Algerians

PARIS (Reuter). — Ninety-two Algerians rounded up in recent police operations left here by air yesterday after being expelled from France. They were being sent back to their home villages.

Police sources described the expelled Algerians as agents or fund collectors of the insurgent National Liberation Front or persons whose presence was otherwise undesirable in France.

Maurice Gingembre, French businessman alleged to be treasurer in France of the extremist "Secret Army Organization," was flown here from Algiers yesterday under police escort. Gingembre was arrested as he landed in Algiers from Paris 11 days ago.

IMF to Borrow More In Europe

VIENNA (Reuter). — The International Monetary Fund is considering plans to borrow extra currency from member countries — mainly French francs, German marks, and Italian lires, the Managing Director of the Fund, Mr. Per Jacobssen, said yesterday.

He was presenting the annual report to a joint meeting of the Fund and the World Bank, attended by finance chiefs from more than 70 countries, including Israel. He said intense activity during the past year had slashed the Fund's holdings of these currencies to a very low level, despite the recent sale of gold.

The President of the World Bank, Mr. Eugene Black, will present his report today.

(See story — Page 4)

Peking Suspends Ties with Congo

TOKYO (AP). — China announced yesterday that it had "most regrettably" suspended diplomatic relations with the Congo and was withdrawing its embassy in Stanleyville.

The announcement, quoted by the New China News Agency, said the reason was the self-termination of the Stanleyville government of Antoine Ginsenga which Peking supported, and the Leopoldville Government's establishment of ties with Nationalist China.

Uganda Warned of Congo's Fate

LONDON (Reuter). — Colonial Secretary Iain Macleod warned yesterday that tragedies, similar to those in the Congo, could happen in Uganda if conflicting groups and interests in the Protectorate failed to reach amicable settlements.

He was speaking at the formal opening of a conference here on the constitutional future of Uganda, aimed at giving the 6,700,000 people of the territory informal self-government as a step to full independence.

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Half day Seminar for Clinical Psychologists conducted by Prof. S.B. Beck of the University of Chicago.
The Supervisory Department of Clinical Psychologists of the Ministry of Health announces that a guest lecture on "Schizophrenic Signs in 4 Rocbech Tests" will be given by Prof. S.B. Beck on Thursday September 21, 1961 from 10 a.m. — 12 noon at the School for Social Welfare in Jerusalem (by the King David Hotel).
Clinical Psychologists are invited.

Notices to the Public

SIMHAT BEIT HASHOEVA FOR PILGRIMS TO THE SPECIAL SUCA ON MOUNT ZION

The traditional Simhat Beit Hashoeva for pilgrims will be held in Jerusalem at the Kings Hotel, and in Tel Aviv at the Savoy Hotel on the first evening of Succot, on Saturday night and on the Eve of Hoshanas Rabba. Pilgrims are invited to participate.

The pilgrimage on Wednesday 17 Tishri (Sept. 27)

The organised pilgrimage will take place on Wednesday, 17 Tishri (Sept. 27) in three groups. A reception will take place at 11 a.m. at the Jerusalem Railway Station with the participation of the Director-General of the Ministry of Religions, Dr. S.Z. Kahane, members of the Mount Zion Committee and other public figures.

Prayers for World Peace

The traditional prayers for World Peace, held on Succot, will take place at 11 a.m. in the "Peace Succa" on Mount Zion.

During the ceremony 70 lights will be lit for the Seventy Nations Of The World."

To All Shareholders of
The Israel Glass Works "Phoenicia" Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company will take place on Wednesday, September 27, 1961, at 4.30 p.m. at the registered offices of the Company, "Phoenicia" Glass Works, Rehov Haharoshet, Haifa Bay.
AGENDA:—
1. Confirmation of Directors' Report for the year 1960
2. Approval of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31.12.60
3. Declaration of additional and final dividends for the year 1960
4. Election of Directors
5. Appointment of the Auditors of the Company
6. Appointment of the Secretary of the Company
7. Miscellaneous.
Copy of the Directors' Report, Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account as at 31.12.60 with Auditors' Report attached thereto can be obtained from the Secretary of the Company or from the Secretary of "Koor" Industries and Crafts Co. Ltd., 99 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv.
By order of the Board:—
Dr. S. HALICH, F.C.C.S.
Secretary

Vision of a United World

Secretary-General Saw U.N. As Conscience of Mankind

By Abba Eban

Dag Hammarskjold with Mr. David Ben-Gurion in the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem.

DAG Hammarskjold was a man of large gifts and with large opportunities of using them. I can still recall the tension and curiosity with which we awaited his arrival at United Nations Headquarters eight years ago. He sprang into the centre of the international arena from the obscurity of junior cabinet office in his own country. His anonymity was then his chief qualification for appointment. He was proposed, paradoxically, by France and not even the most contentious of the powers could think of any reason for obstructing the nomination.

Within a few years, he had thrown off the mantle of uncontroversial reticence to become the dominant international personality of the day. He excited emotions across the whole range from adulation to vehement fury. Indifference was the only reaction which he never provoked.

Diplomatic historians will trace his deep footprints in the sands of a turbulent age. From a slender foothold in Article 99 of the Charter, he magnified the administrative office of the Secretary-General ino a restless, probing, indefatigable political function. He believed in the possibility of a strictly universal personality, stripped and refined of all national predilection, so as to embody the ultimate and common aspiration of humanity as a whole.

There may be a pretentious sound in the way that I have formulated his vision here. But in countless hours spent with him — for he was insatiable in conversation — I detected a personal humility behind his official pride. The day would come when the family of nations would awaken to the sheer compulsion of its unity. The United Nations would then be the sanctuary and the banner of a slowly unfolding human solidarity. In any case, the world was destined to be drawn together in a covenant of law and peace. This vision, which the Hebrew mind had once seized in an ardent slash of revelation, presented itself to his view as an austerely rational necessity. Logic was the only path to his mind. The warmer passions were rigidly barred. Man would achieve peace, if not by moral insight, then by the sheer necessity of self-preservation. In the meantime, the important thing was to prevent a premature and irreparable explosion.

Yearning for Peace

As the democratic and communist worlds fell wider apart, each found it convenient to make him the repository of its more insoluble problems. There were times when he was the central figure in simultaneous crises on three continents. Despite a reserve which some mistook for frigidity, he also became a symbol in millions of homes, for man's anguished yearning for peace. In the General Assembly and the Security Council, his appearance at the microphone conveyed something of the impression of an extra-planetary power.

He was too dispassionate to be really eloquent, but the authority of his office, enlarged by his interpretation of it, spread a carpet of respectful silence before him. Beyond the legal texts and regulations which he loved to quote, I am convinced that he cherished a generous vision of freely developing man, happy in the unfolding of his gifts. The United Nations, in his view, was to become the conscience and the imagination of mankind.

He was fully aware of the gap between an ideal and its realisation. In his diplomatic method, he was the architect of consent, more interested in creating an atmosphere in which meaningful agreement was possible than in advancing fixed ideas of his own. He was a man of rich culture. The strands of his multiple interests were woven together into a single smooth texture. Any great area of human achievement was a part of his total concern. He surrounded himself with beautiful art, attached importance to the style as well as the content of daily life, exulted in the music of words and considered a great poem to be as significant an event as a crucial political resolution.

The cold war—Korea, Indo-China, disarmament, Berlin, Kashmir, Laos, Congo — were the signposts of his political journey. The Middle-Eastern crisis took much of his time and preoccupation. I shall seek a more congenial opportunity for analyzing Hammarskjold's treatment of Israel's problems. Here I shall only reiterate my view that his approach was guided by a discernible principle and certainly not by arbitrary prejudice. The principle was the meticulous conservation of the armistice *status quo* as the only alternative to chaos. From this there ensued a rigid opposition to any disturbance of the estabished juridicial situation. It is no mere obituary courtesy which impels me to reject the view that his attitude to our country was lacking in basic good will.

The Last Decision

Many books will be written about Hammarskjold's concept of international organization. Did his last decisions go beyond the limits of prudence or even of law or were they a necessary if drastic affirmation of international authority? Even those of us who hold the former view will never question his sincerity.

Certainly none who held discourse with him will ever forget a unique intellectual experience. I recall him now on the 38th floor overlooking the East River, smoking small and slender Swedish cigars, carving out his subtly complex sentences in tolerant and affectionate comment on the human situation. His life, including the manner of its end, exemplifies the statement of Thucydides in Pericles' funeral speech: "The secret of happiness is freedom, and the secret of freedom, courage."

In Search of Peace

By The Associated Press

DAG Hammarskjold was a coolly poised diplomat who searched the world for the makings of peace. He came under fierce attack, but he insisted that nothing mattered but the United Nations and its efforts to safeguard the peoples of the world.

Many persons disagreed with some of his methods and with the usefulness of the United Nations itself. But few questioned his dedication to his job.

The Congo brought Hammarskjold the severest test in his eight years of directing the United Nations. He was on his third mission to the Congo when his plane crashed.

It was the eve of a new session of the U.N. General Assembly, where the Soviet Union could be expected to renew its attack on the Secretary-General. Last year the Soviet Union denounced him as a wilful tool of imperialists because of the way he was carrying out U.N. policy in the Congo.

Refused to Resign

Soviet Premier Khrushchev personally demanded that Hammarskjold resign and announced that the Soviet Union would no longer recognize him as Secretary-General. Khrushchev demanded the creation of a three-headed secretariat ("troika").

Although angered by the attack, Hammarskjold calmly refused to resign. It was not his future, but that of the United Nations that was at stake, he stressed.

"It is not a question of the man but of the institution," he said. World peace would be endangered, he commented later, if the United Nations rejected the principle of an international secretariat directed by a truly independent chief executive.

Hammarskjold's courage in refusing to quit under fire permitted the United Nations to go on functioning without the necessity of agreeing on a new Secretary-General or a substitute for the present secretariat.

His predecessor, Trygve Lie, resigned in the autumn of 1952 after falling out with the Russians over Korean policy. It took many months of wrangling before a compromise was reached on Hammarskjold as Lie's successor.

Hammarskjold took office on April 10, 1953, and was in the middle of his second five-year term when Khrushchev became angry because of his failure to favour former Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba.

Slight, sandy-haired, blue-eyed, Hammarskjold was already known as a quick-thinking economist and a master of the art of compromise when he came to the 55,000 dollar a year U.N. post.

He had been Deputy Foreign Minister in Sweden and Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee of the OEEC, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation.

International Missions

His task as Secretary-General took him on many and varied international missions. These included his successful trip to Communist China in 1954 to seek the release of 11 U.S. airmen held prisoner, and another to the Middle East in 1956 to shore up Israeli-Arab armistice agreements shaken by border raids.

He speedily set up the U.N. Emergency Force, on instructions from the Assembly, to police the Israeli-Egyptian Gaza Strip border in 1956, and flew with the first contingent of Colombian troops.

He made several other trips to the Middle East, twice in 1957, in 1958 during the Lebanon crisis, and in 1959 to seek a settlement of Suez shipping disputes.

There were two visits to Southeast Asia, including Laos and the Kashmir ceasefire line in 1959, a tour of 21 African countries in 1959, several visits to Moscow and Iron Curtain capitals, including one in 1958 to get disarmament talks started, and three visits to the Congo.

Hammarskjold was born on July 29, 1905, the son of Hjalmar Hammarskjold, the Swedish Premier in World War I.

He received degrees in law and political economy from Sweden's Uppsala University and taught Economics for a time at the University of Stockholm. In 1936 he entered Swedish Government service as Secretary-General of the Department of Finance, and entered the diplomatic service in 1945.

He liked mountain climbing, modern poetry, abstract art, serious music and long novels.

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The Mifal Hapayis Management hereby invites the public to the regular 38/61 draw and that of the Series 38/61 small coupons (concealed numbers), which will be held the day after Tomorrow, 7 p.m. at the Mifal Hapayis Hall, 3 Rehov Hoffman, T.A. (by the Kirya).

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Sale of Payis Tickets will continue in the entrance to the hall until 6.55 p.m.

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YESTERDAY'S PRESS

ISRAEL AT THE U.N.

Davar (Histadrut) is sorry that so many elements are working against the prestige of the United Nations and avers that Israel, for one, has always contributed towards its enhancement. It stands to reason that all members do not always see eye to eye on certain issues, but they will find Israel ready, at the present Assembly, to make its contribution to any constructive solution of the refugee problem. But they will find us equally ready to fight any compromise decision designed to satisfy the Arab bloc without contributing a solution to the problem.

Hatsofe (National Religious) warns that the Arabs will attempt to distort the real story of the origin of the refugee problem by attempting to present it as part of the Afro-Asian struggle against colonialism or as a "second Algeria." The looming test at the U.N. Assembly will demand complete national unity.

Haboker (Liberal) also sees a stiff contest in the offing and is therefore surprised that our delegation does not include people who are not a part of the government service but who are specialists in foreign policy.

Hamodia (World Aguda) deplores the fact that the nations today are not guided by conscience or morality; otherwise they would recognize the truth behind the refugee situation.

Offering its thanks and appreciation to the artists and organizers of the First Music Festival, **Ha'aretz** (non-party) writes that nothing succeeds like success and adds that the very existence of such attractions as this great cultural event should bring more and more music lovers here.

WORLD MONEY MEN MEET

Vienna Gathering Reflects Progress Towards Economic Cooperation

By SAMUEL BRITTAN

VIENNA, (O.F.N.S.) — THE meetings in Vienna this week of the two great financial institutions of the non-Communist world — the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank — are a reminder of the progress made in the economic sphere towards international government.

The Fund was founded in 1945 to promote monetary cooperation and exchange stability among nations and to help to remove exchange restrictions. Its aim is to help world trade to expand and help its member-States to develop their resources. Member-States subscribe to its funds, which in April this year stood at nearly $15,000 million, one-fifth of it in gold and the rest in national currencies.

The World Bank, which began to operate a year later than the Fund, exists to provide and assist international investment for increasing production, raising living standards, and helping to bring about a better balance in world trade. The bank has authorized capital of $21,000 million, is self-supporting and by the end of last year had made 277 loans to 54 out of its 66 member countries.

Neither Dr. Per Jacobsson, of Sweden, who is Managing Director of the Fund, nor Mr. Eugene R. Black, of the United States, who is President of the Bank, has quite as much freedom of action as the borrowers on their doorsteps like to imagine. But both men together with their professional staffs have established a degree of authority and influence which makes them far more than passive recipients of the instructions of national representatives.

Dr. Jacobsson is, for example, still in the middle of an unfinished piece of diplomacy in which he has had to use every ounce of political skill he possesses.

Jacobsson Proposals

Part of the price that industrial countries have had to pay for the return of "normal" conditions is the massive movement of funds from one capital to another — which can be provoked by the slightest rumour or change of sentiment. Dr. Jacobsson would like to be able to borrow, under Article VII of the Fund's constitution, additional supplies of certain currencies for use in his stabilizing work. He believes that the mere existence of these borrowing rights would tend to discourage speculative movements.

Many economists believe that the Jacobsson proposals do not go nearly far enough to ensure that economic growth is not held up by lack of gold reserves. But Dr. Jacobsson has had great difficulty in obtaining agreement even for his own limited programme.

The main obstacle has come from the Western European countries under the leadership of France, who tend to regard the Fund as an Anglo-Saxon institution. Voting power on the Board of Governors is proportionate to the subscription quota of the country represented, and it is true that the U.S. and Britain between them possess 37 per cent. of the voting rights, compared with 16 per cent for all the Common Market countries put together.

Continental countries have been privately offered larger "quotas" in the Fund, which would have brought them additional voting power, but this would also have meant larger subscriptions on their part — a bargain which they have, at least for the time being, rejected. They have therefore reluctantly agreed to give Dr. Jacobsson the reserve borrowing powers for which he is asking as a lesser evil, but they are still insisting on having a say in the way their money is used. It will be some months before an effective compromise can be worked out.

Undeveloped Countries

The underdeveloped countries are not directly concerned in Dr. Jacobsson's negotiations, but they nevertheless have a great interest in their success. For, as the Fund report points out, primary producing countries have had a hard time compared with industrial States, owing to the depressed level of commodity prices. The best hope for these countries is in the continuation of rapid expansion in the United States and Europe, which will enlarge the market for their food and raw materials, and create a climate in which liberal treatment is more likely to be granted to their low-cost manufactures.

Direct assistance to developing countries is the work of the World Bank. The importance of the Bank lies in its day-to-day work rather than in its annual deliberations. But it is encouraging to find in its report the explicit belief that India will be able to obtain the foreign currency she needs to carry out her third Five-Year Plan. Assistance for the third, fourth and fifth years of the Plan, and some of the money for the second year have still to be pledged.

There is bound to be much discussion in conference corridors for enlarging the scope of the International Development Association, an affiliate of the Bank that grants loans on easy terms.

The big change between this year's meeting and last year's is the advent of the Kennedy Administration which would like to make development aid the cornerstone of its foreign policy — but it is handicapped by Congressional reluctance, and by its own balance of payments situation which militates against untied multilateral aid.

Readers' Letters

CHANGE OF NAME

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I was delighted when my son was chosen as one of the representatives to be sent by *Gadna Aviv* to the U.S.A. The fact that he was required to Hebraize his surname did not worry me; he had always said he would, if he became a pilot.

After much discussion, he chose a Hebrew name and I went to the Ministry of Interior to change it for him. There, however, I received a shock. As he is not yet 18 years of age, he alone cannot change his name; his parents have to change the family name, and it is impossible to change back before seven years have passed. Somewhat naturally, we objected to being forced into a "shot-gun" conversion, for various reasons — not least the effect of the Holocaust on a previously large family.

In the end, a solution was found, thanks to the fact that we were lucky in our name but I do feel that such a choice should not be ut before parents: change your name or produce a conflict between family and national loyalties, causing dissension in the family as your child cannot take part in a mission for which he has been chosen by merit.

If it is essential that a Service Passport be issued only to a person with a Hebrew name, then even if the bearer is under 18 he should be allowed to change his own name without his parents having to as well.

That would prevent such horrible imitation hebraizations as:

IRENE NEU-NER
(formerly Neuner)

Haifa, August 10.

Ministry of Interior Replies

Every change of name is made in accordance with the Names Law which states, *inter alia*, that a minor can change his name only together with his parents and that a change of name is permitted only once in seven years. These provisions were made in order to avoid abuse of the privilege of change of name afforded by the law and also to keep the names uniform in the family.

No one in Israel is obliged to change his name but when a person wishes to change his name — and whatever the reasons for it may be — he must do so in accordance with the provisions of the law.

ELIEUR DEEVON
Spokesman
Ministry of Interior

Jerusalem, September 4.

TOURIST SHOCKED

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I have been in Israel now for a month on my second visit; I was last here six years ago. I am pleased to see how much has been built — schools, houses, institutions and what not.

What I am shocked at is to see that other things, which do not require investment but only goodwill and manners, are still sadly lacking and have even become worse. I shall point out a few: the enormous number of beggars, worse even than in southern Italy; the pedlars who offer their wares on the main streets of the towns; dirty streets; horribly dirty buses; prices not always on display in shops.

Could not a State and its municipalities, which have built so much, cope with minor problems which are, after all, the real signs of civilization?

Your, etc.
RENA SCHLOSSEL

Tel Aviv, August 20.

Quentin Reynolds is *"New York Times"*

STOP PRESS: *"TIME" Magazine reports that this book is on the Best Seller List as No. 3 for many weeks.*

IN THE GHETTO A BATTLE FOR THE CONSCIENCE OF THE WORLD

MILA 18

by LEON URIS

"With this book, Leon Uris surpasses 'Exodus' in every respect. ... emerged a fine book, written with compassion, indignation, humour and a great understanding of the handful of men and women who, knowing they had to die, defied the whole German Army with their homemade weapons, and won the respect of the world.

"If the characters of 'Mila 18' didn't actually exist, they nonetheless represent the philosophy of those who did. Uris, himself, when I asked him about this, said that his characters were symbolic; but he has put so much blood in their veins that they become in his novel believable individuals whom the reader gets to know very well indeed.

"If the Warsaw ghetto marked the lowest point in the history of the Jewish people, it also marked the point where they rose to their greatest heights.

"'Mila 18' is not only authentic as history; like 'Exodus', it is convincing as fiction. It is the story of a sacrifice that had real meaning and will forever be remembered — a fine and important novel."

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MARGINAL COMMENT

Mohammed and Disraeli

By Nissim Rejwan

MANY though the sins of the Hebrew University may be, one did not know that discrimination against Arab students was amongst them. On the contrary, one has always had the feeling that the Secretariat and Academic staff of that institution have been going out of their way to make things easier for many a scholar making the arduous leap from village school to university, in many cases further handicapped by an inadequate knowledge of Hebrew.

There are, in fact, people who would not hesitate to tell you that the Jerusalem University actually discriminates *in favour* of her Arab students — a practice which may not be without justification. Imagine our shock and dismay, therefore, when we learned the other day of the case of the Arab History student from Taiba who, upon going to see Professor Joshua Prawer for a subject for his thesis, "and before uttering a single word," heard the Professor "shouting in rage: 'You and your Mohammed do not interest me! You will write on Disraeli!!'"

★

YET this, according to the man who related it, is "but one of many, very many" similar indignities to which our Arab students are said to be subjected by their professors and tutors. (Cf. Abu Hussam, "With the Arab Students in their Colleges," "Al-Ittihad," the Arabic organ of the Israel Communist Party, September 5, 1961.) Another such indignity, it seems, is that these students, many of whom join the History Department, "cannot in any way study Arab history, because all that interests the professors and those responsible for this department is the teaching of European history ancient, medieval and modern, with a passing reference to the history of the Middle East — when the students are taught the history of the Crusades and the Latin Kingdom..." Turning from the general to the particular, Abu Hussam then takes us inside one of the lecture halls where this unsatisfactory sort of history is taught. It was about 9.15 in the morning and the Lecturer, Dr. Joshua Arieli, "who specialises in English history," was already there...

★

DR. Arieli's subject was "British Foreign Policy in Modern Times," and it so happens that when Abu Hussam was paying his visit the Lecturer was saying: "The participation of Britain and France on Israel's side in her preventive war against the Egyptian despot verily demonstrates the maturity of British political thinking and shows a correct appreciation of the concept of preventive war and of its value. Now Britain and France have come to acknowledge what Ben-Gurion and the Israeli Government had long since considered an inevitable necessity . . ." Turning to what seems to be Israel's Foreign Policy in Modern Times, Dr. Arieli is said to have concluded—somewhat in the manner of some Arab political commentators: "We dealt the Arabs a major blow and inflicted defeat on their forces in the Sinai campaign. We are always ready to wage a similar preventive war as long as these foreign powers support us..."

★

ABU Hussam is not at all dismayed by what he relates: "It is not surprising that Dr. Arieli should talk in such a way. After all, he was Military Governor of the Gaza Strip during the occupation following the Sinai aggression." What does seem to sadden Abu Hussam however is the fact that "a high institution of learning such as the Hebrew University" should allow one of its professors "to imbue his students with this aggressive spirit."

The article concludes on a defiant, optimistic note. Let them discriminate between Arab and Jew "even in the cultural sphere," it says; let our "honourable" professors cooperate with them in this; "neither military government nor the Ben-Gurionist forces of darkness would prevent us from strengthening the ties of friendship with our Jewish fellow-students . . ."

★

BUT if the stories which Abu Hussam relates are allegedly but a few of many, very many similar cases of discrimination practised by the university against Arab students, his article is just one of an increasing number of outbursts of open incitement against the State and its institutions which the Communist newspaper "Al-Ittihad" has been providing since the start of the election campaign. Repeatedly accused of serving its foreign masters first and foremost, the party, through its Arabic organ, has been going out of its way to prove that it identifies itself completely with the interests and the moods of the Arab citizen—hostile to Israel—and seems to have won the day. But is this sort of wanton and indiscriminate invention not too much even for "Al-Ittihad"?

Tel Aviv, September 10.

NATURE NOTES

Toad on the Porch

LAST year I mourned my toad who had been living for years under a board serving as a bench, laid over part of the flower box on my porch. He vanished one day, and I don't know what became of him. The other evening I lifted the board which had shifted — and lo and behold, there were four small toads sitting under it! I grabbed one to look at its hind feet — and it was as I suspected: they were Spadefoot toads (*Pelobates syriacus — Karpada eyn hehatul*).

These burrowing toads are not crepuscular, like the Green toads (*Bufo viridis — Karpada hayeroka*), which is why I had not yet noticed them. They only come out when it is really dark for their hunting, and though in colouring they are not very different from the Green toads, their hind feet are made for burrowing. They have made a gallery under the board, and whenever I take a peep now, by day, there they sit, one or the other peeking out of its burrow.

I have not yet heard them — they have pleasant voices, I think, quite musical — but I suppose they will only sing in spring, when they are mating.

The one I had held in my hand jumped perilously down into the rock garden, where I hope he comes to no harm, but will find his way back to his pleasant, dark and moist hole. It is puzzling to think where they came from in the first place, the nearest standing water — which they need to develop from eggs to tadpoles — being at least 500 yards away.

P.A.

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THE SECOND MILLION

By D. R. Elston

Immigrants arriving at Haifa at the beginning of the year being greeted on board by Jewish Agency officials.

THE other day there came to Israel the millionth new immigrant since the State was founded — and that was not long ago.

In a matter of 13 years one million people from over 100 different national backgrounds — and therefore posing over 100 different absorption problems in addition to the problems common to them all — have been added to the 650,000 Jews who were in Israel in 1948 — and fighting a war so that they could stay there.

Ask any sociologist what it means for a country of 650,000 people and few natural resources to take in one million newcomers over such a short period, and be ready to take in as many more as may want to come. It has never been done like that before. It has been done in Israel and goes on being done, thanks in great measure to the money donated by world Jewry through the Keren Hayesod, which then channels the funds into the great venture of human rehabilitation and nation-building for which Zionism came into being and the State of Israel was founded.

The spectacle of that million coming in, spiritually elated perhaps, but without means for the most part, and psychologically bewildered, and their gradual emergence from an almost refugee condition to self-reliance and realizable hope, has been one of the most moving dramas of modern social history. As a foreign correspondent representing a British and an American national newspaper it was my business to observe parts of that spectacle.

There was the village of the Adullam complex, for example, in the lower Judean hills. It is one of the planned regional settlement areas—Lachish, with some 54 villages grouped about the market-town of Kiryat Gat, where sugar-beet, groundnuts, cotton etc., grown by the settlers, are processed; Adullam itself, which one day will link up with Lachish; the Ta'anach scheme just south-east of Afula. Others are projected; and there is little doubt that the regional settlement schemes, costly as they may be, are easily the best means of settlement and progressive absorption yet devised.

Anyway, in 1957 I was invited to go to one of the brand-new villages of the Adullam complex, and I went. There they were, the neat, white, empty cottages; girl soldiers plucking wild flowers and arranging them in what had been jam jars and setting them on the cottage tables; Jewish Agency officials going over the stores in the storehouse and the farming machinery in the machine-shed; agricultural instructors (for how many new immigrants know how to grow things?) running the prepared soil through their practised fingers; frontier police with their jeeps, there to give the new settlers confidence.

And the new settlers?

The Arrival

They were from Persia. Yesterday they had been in Teheran. Last night they had arrived at Lydda in a series of chartered planes because they couldn't take ship and pass through the Suez Canal. Now they were coming to the spick and span new Adullam village where they would be trained to grow tobacco, cotton, fruit, and to pasture cattle. I saw them coming in a procession of roomy buses, along the newly-built road that wound through the hills. I saw them descend at the entrance to their village, tied bundles for baggage, the women in strange Oriental silks and glittering trinkets and the little girl children dressed almost exactly the same.

The soldiers helped; brewed them coffee; drew out little bath-tubs for the babies who had never been bathed like that before. And how bewildered, half frightened, homesick and "foreign" they all looked! What impressed me more than anything else was the fear in the eyes of the children, who gathered together in sombre little groups and talked in whispers while their elders sat quietly on the cottage steps, gazing out over the hills.

And so it came time for me to go. I left with the pitiful vision of those sombre, whispering children, who looked as if they had never known how to play.

Now, four years later, back in Israel, one of the first things I did was to dash out to that village to see how it had fared. What a joyous contrast with the scene of 1957. The frightened, staring-eyed, overdressed and in some cases underfed children had been transformed. They had become fearless, laughing, healthy, Hebrew-speaking Israeli children in shorts and open-necked shirts or pretty little skirts and blouses. Proudly they showed me their schoolrooms and playing fields...

Confident Life

What is the big, warm, human thing about Israel? It's not Statehood. That is a means, not an end. As I see it, it's the fact that little children are growing up into healthy, fearless, frank-eyed, self-confident human beings, each with a future ahead of him. You see, most of them would not have been anything of the kind or had any future worth while if they and their parents had stayed where they came from.

The job of rehabilitation and the upbuilding of an ancient homeland are far from complete of course. Among the new immigrants already in Israel it has been, and continues to be, a movement in progressive stages towards the immigrant's economic independence and social integration, giving him a feeling of permanence, of being domestically and practically, as well as spiritually, *at home* in his village, on his own land, or in the industrial work for which he will have been trained since his arrival in the country.

But whilst the inadequate funds are carefully distributed to these ends, new batches of immigrants come down the gangways of ships at Haifa, carrying their bundles, staring expectantly at the old-new land they have come to. And the work of rehabilitation and integration, for which the planning of Jewish Agency and Government, but above all the funds of world Jewry, are indispensable, begins all over again from the very start.

It is ... incredible venture. Make no mistake about it. It is the greatest venture in human as well as national redemption ever undertaken by one people. Israel has a government of a free, sovereign community; it has universities and great hospitals and all the splendid institutions proper to a modern, democratic country. But what would be the purpose and usefulness of any of these grand enterprises if, for example, most of the million new immigrants, having arrived without means, without skills, had been left to fend for themselves and to live at the level of the under-developed countries so many of them had come from? What would have happened to those children at Adullam?

As it is, the majority of the immigrants have been housed, trained, organized in productive communities and raised in human dignity. They are becoming citizens with pride in their citizenship. They have their own government and are beginning to understand what government is all about.

Health Services

They are learning to appreciate, especially in such matters as child welfare, health services of which they had had no notion in their lands of origin. They are becoming eager to see their children adequately educated and even going on to university or technical college or agricultural school where a few years ago they were content to know that their children could read and write.

I used to know a family of immigrants from Tunisia. Sarah, the mother of six, was my housekeeper. She and her family and a lot of other Tunisians and Moroccans lived in a *ma'abara*, or transition camp. The other day I went by that *ma'bara*. It was empty. Tin roofs of small huts were caving in. Doors swung on rusted hinges. And then by chance I met Sarah, who took me to the housing quarter half a mile away where most of the immigrants formerly in the *ma'abara* now lived in spacious, self-contained, well-built flats. Her pride in the flat, and in the fact that her daughter Ruth was studying biology at the Hebrew University was as moving as had been the happiness of the children at Adullam. Sarah could neither read nor write. And now look at her daughter!

But the millionth immigrant has come. A million more are waiting. Can the same be done for them?

From Gideon to Childers

By Josef Fraenkel

LONDON. — When an anti-Semitic paper publishes distorted stories about the Jews and the State of Israel, it is a waste of time sending in a correction. But the London "Spectator" is not anti-Semitic although it seems, in the last few years, to have chosen to attack the State of Israel with consistent unfairness. It is regrettable that such a paper should misinform its readers and refuse to correct false statements.

From time to time articles and letters by Erskine B. Childers appear in the "Spectator," articles which are generally full of malicious allegations against Jews and Israel.

'Other Exodus'

On May 12, 1961, in an article entitled "The Other Exodus," Mr. Childers tried to explain that the Zionists were responsible for the Arab exodus. He had studied "every official Israeli statement "about the Arab exodus" "but" was struck by the fact that no primary evidence of evacuation orders (from the Arabs) was ever produced." The same thing happened to him when he examined papers in the British Museum. As he was unable to find documents pertaining to his matter, his main source is an article published in a notorius anti-Zionist and anti-Israel "Jewish Newsletter," edited by a former Communist who left London in a hurry at the beginning of the last war for New York. This article appeared in 1959 — 11 years after the Palestine war.

Mr. Childers' main arguments are based on the fact that some Zionists clamoured for the Arabs to leave the country — and they obeyed. Since when did Palestine Arabs carry out Jewish demands? Since 1921 every Zionist Congress has adopted appeals to the Arabs asking them to live in peace with the Jews. Countless appeals have been addressed by Weizmann, Ben-Gurion, Sharett, Golda Meir and others to the Arabs, — but with what success?

Mr. Childers, who scrutinized all the Arab statements against the Jews during 1948, does not quote their threats. As a matter of fact not one Jew survived in the Arab part of Palestine. How many Jews live in Arab Jerusalem today? But in Israel there are about 230,000 Arabs. He ignores the fact that the Arab leaders — all the members of the Arab Executive — left Palestine before May 1948 and the great majority followed their example at that time and during the war.

Consequently, for lack of confounding evidence, Mr. Childers chooses the path of misstatement. On July 7, 1961, he published a letter declaring: "Did 'the idea' never enter their heads? It had entered Herzl's, decades earlier (cf. the Zionist founder's proposal in his Diaries but not in his 'nicer' works for general consumption, that the Arabs be quietly 'worked across the frontier' and then kept out)." There is, in fact, no such paragraph.

Herzl 'Quotes'

This fabrication was repeated by Mr. Childers in another letter of July 14, 1961. He asserts that in his Diaries Herzl proposed that "the native inhabitants of his outline Jewish State" be worked across the frontier. I challenge the "Spectator" and Mr. Childers to quote the page in Herzl's Diaries or in "The Jewish State," on which such a proposal is mentioned.

Mr. Childers writes that in Herzl's "draft Charter for Zionist Colonization of Palestine and Syria which he submitted to the Ottoman Sultanate, Article III was to give the Zionists the right to deport the native population —in other words, the Arabs."

The truth is that Herzl never drafted this Charter, that it was never submitted to the Ottoman Sultanate and that it never proposed to deport the native population.

Article III of the Charter, drafted by Dr. M. Bodenheimer, makes no mention of deportations. This is a misrepresentation and mistranslation of Articles III and IV which deal with the right to an exchange of land property within the Ottoman Empire by voluntary agreement.

Theodor Herzl's sincere ambition was to achieve mutual toleration and friendship between the Jews and the Arabs as described in his novel "Old-New Land."

Recently, by chance, I saw in an old issue of the "Jewish Chronicle" (January 31, 1896) a note about Childer's father who "had at least one claim on the Jewish community, that of kinship. Both on his father's and his mother's side he was an Abudiente, and was descended from the famous financier, Sampson Gideon, whose name was to the first half of the eighteenth century what that of Nathan Rothschild was a hundred years later."

The story, in greater detail, is told in "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century" by John Nichols (Volume IX, London, 1815, in "Essays in Jewish History" by Lucien Wolf (London, 1934), in "Sephardim of England" by Albert M. Hyamson (London, 1951) and in "Sampson Gideon" by Miss Lucy Stuart Sutherland (London, 1953).

Gideon's Story

Sampson Gideon, "the most prominent English Jew of his day", had differences with the leaders of the Sephardic Community as the result of which he ceased to be a member of the Bevis Marks Synagogue but continued to pay his contribution "anonymously". The resignation of Sampson Gideon, who was known in the Congregation as Simpson de Rehuel Abudiente, was accepted. "A Jew Broker, the most considerable of his Tribe", he was obsessed with social ambitions and yearned to receive a title. But since he was a Jew, this was difficult and when a title was refused to him, he complained to the Prime Minister that another Jew, Antonio Lopez Suasso, had been made a Baron by the King of Spain and yet a third, Diego Pereira de Aguilar, had been made a Baron of the British Empire, but he, whose children were baptised, was denied this privilege. In the end his only son, then aged 13, was created a baronet.

From his daughters were descended Hugh Culling Eardley Childers and Robert Erskine Childers.

In his will, Sampson Gideon stressed that he himself remained a Jew and he left a thousand pounds to the Congregation with the request that he be buried in the Jewish cemetery of Mile End and that "annually, on the Day of Atonement, his name be commemorated with those of other benefactors of the Congregation".

To this day, the Haham and the Sephardic Jews of the Bevis Marks Synagogue pray "as the evening service of Kippur comes to a close" for the soul of Sampson Gideon or Simpson de Rehuel Abudiente, the ancestor of the Childers family. One of his descendants, Erskine Childers, consistently abuses the Jews and Israel, Herzl and Zionism, by misinterpretation, misrepresentation and mistranslation.

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POST INTERVIEWPOINTS

By Philip Gillon

Old Or New Music

ALL the savage breasts of Israel should be remarkably soothed at the moment — never before in the country's history has so much magnificent music sounded throughout the land. Maestro Pablo Casals on the cello—the Budapest String Quartet playing 16 Beethoven String Quartet — Serkin at the piano — Stern, Istomin and Rose Quartet playing 16 Beethoven String Quartets — these delights were provided by the Music Festival. As if this feast were not enough, the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra brought Rubinstein here at the same time.

Yet all this music seems to have stirred some discords. At the opening performance of the Festival at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv, Mr. Menahem Avidom, Director-General of the Authors, Composers and Music Publishers' Association (ACUM) objected that Israel music was inadequately represented at the Festival. Critics questioned Alexander Schneider and Isaac Stern at a press conference on the selection of classics for all concerts, almost to the complete exclusion of any modern work. The same criticism was made of the Rubinstein concerts.

Mr. Avidom (right) and Mr. Yosef Tal, the composer, discuss the problems of music in Israel.

SITTING in his room behind the desk in the humming offices of ACUM, Menahem Avidom looks more like the Director-General of an important ministry than a composer. His telephone rings and secretaries bustle about; the page of his desk diary is black with appointments. Administering the Association which protects the rights of creative artists obviously involves intense activity. But Avidom's manner is slow and reflective, and he finds time for his own composing.

He is one of the most prolific and successful of Israel's composers. He has to his credit seven symphonies, two operas, two quartets and a great number of other chamber, instrumental and vocal works. He has received the Engel Prize twice and the I.P.O. Prize; a premiere of one of his quartets has been included in the Festival and all his symphonies have been played at various times in foreign countries.

His service to music as an administrator has been great. He was General Secretary of the I.P.O. from 1946 to 1952, and art adviser to the Government Tourist Corporation from 1953 to 1955 and he has been Director-General of ACUM since 1956. He is Chairman of the Composers Union.

Avidom was born in Poland and came to Palestine in 1926. He went to the University of Beirut to take his B.A. degree and then left temporarily for France to study music, returning to Palestine in 1935. For some time he studied music at the Conservatoire.

Avidom's main objection to the programmes selected for the Festival and for concerts generally in Israel is that justice is not done to Israel composers, musicians and singers. He ridicules the suggestion that Israel standards are below those of other countries. He says that several composers, the I.P.O., the Rinat Choir, pianists and violinists have attained musical heights and have received acclaim in other lands. He agrees that it is a great honour for Israel to hear a cellist like Casals or the Budapest String Quartet playing the Beethoven String Quartets, but says that there is no reason why local players should not also have performed. Similarly, without questioning the glories of Mozart, Beethoven and other classics, there was no reason why more room should not have been made in the programmes for the local music-makers.

"For example," he says, "if Paul Ben-Haim is good enough for the Berlin Festival, he is surely good enough for the Israel Festival. The same applies to a number of others — they are accepted abroad in foreign festivals without question but are treated with suspicion here".

He considers that Israel's music-loving public has good taste and is very literate musically, but that it tends to be snobbish about the stars from abroad, and does not value its local talent.

Basically he believes that all music must develop its national form of expression and it is therefore essential that Israelis serving music should receive the utmost encouragement. "Each nation's music must have its own physiognomy," he says. Somehow or other the music acquires the characteristics of the composer's environment; he rejects the hypothesis of some moderns who say music has no boundaries.

"We find national characteristics in the music of the greatest composers. All the lasting compositions which have survived the generations are easily recognizable as German, Italian, Austrian, Russian and so on. The Israel composer must bring out the nationality of Israel, whatever style he chooses to adopt, whether it is simple folkloristic or the most advanced serial or dodecaphonic, or whether it belongs to any of the other 'isms. Whatever personal or stylistic characteristics the composition may have, it must show in the case of Israel music that it comes from Israel. Art is international, but the expression of it is national, because real art is always influenced by climatic, social and other environmental factors."

Avidom says that it is virtually impossible to describe the characteristics which make music "Israeli."

"You can smell it," he says. "Can you describe the smell of a rose or the smell of jasmine? But they are both clearly identifiable!"

He claims that the most successful works performed abroad have been those which are clearly recognizable as having some special Israel quality, whereas so-called "international" works have been limited to exclusive circles.

★

MR. Yosef Tal is the leading composer in Israel who is experimenting with electronic music and other modern forms of composition. He has lived with music since his childhood. Born near Posen in 1910, he studied at the State Academy of Music in Poland before immigrating to Israel in 1934. He has been Director of the Academy of Music in Jerusalem for five years, is a lecturer in music at the University of Jerusalem and a member of the editorial staff of the Encyclopaedia Hebraica. His works include two operas on Biblical themes, two symphonies, a symphonic cantata, several orchestral works, three concertos for the piano, a concerto for the violin, a concerto for the cello and various other compositions. He is now in charge of the Centre of Electronic Music in Israel.

The Tal family has taken over an old Arab house with a picturesque courtyard. Mrs. Tal, who seems to have "green fingers" to match the musician's hands of her husband, has succeeded in growing greenery in wild profusion. Drinking coffee and eating cream pastries in the dusk in these surroundings seems more consistent with the harpsichord than the tape-recorder. Tal assaults the citadels of conservatism with urbanity rather than passion.

He agrees that Israel's standard in all aspects of music is well up to that of artists abroad, but he understands why the Israel public "plays safe" and prefers the well-advertised names of foreign artists to the local products. They are insecure and have not the musical education to judge music entirely on its merits, particularly if the compositions are modern. In daily life they also buy industrial products with well-publicized brand names, and extensive publicity is needed before they accept "Made in Israel" as a recommendation rather than a demerit. The position with music is even more difficult because it is harder to evaluate.

Obviously, he says, the most important need is education. As long as the public depends upon music critics and propaganda, it will continue to chase the sensational. For the critics, the great imported name has the most news value. He thinks that a position will arise shortly when Israel will have heard so many magnificent musicians of international reputation playing the same classics, that the public will become over-saturated; already there is an inflation that the sponsors of music have to provide more and more stars from season to season.

When this saturation point is reached and the present formulae do not produce money at the box office, some proper authority will seek the reason, will analyse the situation, and will start to teach musical appreciation to the whole people of Israel as it should be taught.

For the time being, says Tal, he is not surprised that the Festival Programme took the shape it did; he would have been surprised if it had not.

National Music

With regard to the question of the need for national Israel music, he says that this involves far more profound issues than a simple belief that national characteristics manifest themselves in all types of music, irrespective of whether it is folkloristic or modern. Granting that the environment shapes the musician, he claims that time is an essential feature of that environment; a composer working in Israel in 1961 should not use an idiom suitable for 1916. Haydn and Mozart express perfectly a musical development, but they cannot be said to represent the Austria of today.

"We have to ask what people have in mind when they speak about nationalism and national music," he says. "A man can be national only in his heart and can live away from his country. Smetana, the Czech composer, wrote some highly nationalistic music while living outside his native country, but nobody would say that his music is not Czech."

The difficulty is to decide what is characteristic of a nation's music: simply to say that one can "smell" it is avoiding the task of formulating what makes it typical. To do this, Tal says, we must examine what a composer writes. The general opinion that he is reducing feeling to music has led to an overemphasis on the emotional content of music. Yet we have great musicians accepted as classics, such as Bach, whose compositions are highly intellectual. Thus it is clear that a composer does not simply write what he feels. He conveys his own feelings and thoughts, and the feelings and thoughts of others, through the medium of music; he seeks constantly for the highest command of technique. Fundamentally his aim is to express his knowledge about the world of feeling in all fields in wordless, so-called abstract sounds. He seeks the sounds which are the most exactly formulated in pitch and time to capture the emotion and the thought in a very concrete process.

Idioms of Today

The demand for national expression in music made on Israel composers must be reviewed against this background of the basic aims of the composer. He emphasizes again that it is unrealistic for the Israeli composer of today to use the techniques and idioms which were adequate in the past — if he does so, he does not produce genuine Israel music, but an imitation of the musical expression of a previous generation. Although Tal is not altogether happy about an analogy from literature, he says that no English playwright of today would use the idiom or techniques with which Shakespeare expressed the Elizabethan Age so vividly.

Thus, national music can exist, but it must be expressed through the techniques of our time. Unfortunately, only Kol Yisrael has shown any vision or sympathy with present trends; the other authorities controlling the country's music are excessively conservative. He repeats: national music cannot be divorced from modern music.

★

AVIDOM says that any experiments in any of the arts are always welcome but that the modern is not exclusive. What is good lives: what is bad dies — this applies to all types of music. We tend to forget that there were composers around Beethoven who were at one time more famous than he but who survive only as names in musical textbooks. Admittedly, Beethoven, Mozart and Haydn were regarded as too advanced for their time — but this does not mean that anybody regarded as advanced must be good.

He believes that music was always different from the other arts in that it is essentially abstract. Of all the arts, it has achieved the zenith of abstraction. New ideas are not so revolutionary that they can ever drive the masters of the past into oblivion. Some of the new work is very good and very interesting, but it cannot be exclusive. He does not believe that the giants will ever be ousted.

This does not mean that a man composing today uses the classical style: he agrees that anybody doing so would be only an imitator. Instruments have evolved — the flute now has five octaves instead of two. Similarly, composition has evolved. But evolution does not necessarily involve a blind jump to electronic or other revolutionary music as the only form of musical expression. There is ample scope for many forms of sincere self-expression, all of which deserve support if they are good, irrespective of the technique used.

★

TAL says that the musical concepts accepted in Israel were brought from Europe in the early part of this century. He cannot accept that this traditional music can express the State of Israel 13 years after the Declaration of Independence any more than a modern French composer can write Israel music. What, he asks, is the Israel of today? And what sort of music is best suited to express its spirit? While he objects strongly to "cosmopolitanism" he adds that many distinctions are waning in Europe as boundaries disappear: economic union leads to political community and thence to cultural merging. Should Israel join the European Common Market, this will undoubtedly reflect in our music. At the same time, much of Israel life is not European. We must reconcile the pulls of our time even while we do not close our eyes and ears to the dreams of the past. We must concentrate, therefore, on the modern.

★

AVIDOM concludes that Israel music is certainly still in the making, and that too short a time has elapsed for it to have crystallized. But he knows what music is characteristic of Israel, even though he cannot define it, and insists that it is entitled to more respect at home, irrespective of the style used by the composer.

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'Reform' Comes To Nazareth

By Martha E. Miller

AT the end of the first day of Rosh Hashana, the cantor and organist of the new Reform congregation in Upper Nazareth were reliving the occasional mistakes which had slipped into the day's services and bemoaning the limited time they had had for rehearsal. At last Shlomo Ma'agani, the blind organist, noted philosophically, "Last year we made no mistakes because we held no Reform services. I'd say we've made progress this year."

For the High Holidays, the Upper Nazareth congregation — organized last December under the guiding spirit of Ma'agani who works as a telephone operator at the Nazareth textile plant — obtained from the municipality the use of a hall in an apartment building. Posters in Hebrew, Hungarian, Rumanian and German were plastered on several utility poles to announce the Liberal Jewish services.

As the sun began to set on the hills of Galilee on Erev Rosh Hashana, the officers of the congregation hurried for a proud last-minute check of the arrangements in their makeshift synagogue. A new white curtain with a light blue Magen David draped the Holy Ark, which contained a borrowed Torah scroll.

A quarter of an hour before the service was scheduled to begin, the 120 places on the rough, backless benches were filled (men and women sitting together) and the overflow audience was standing in the doorway. Enthusiasm charged the air as the first chords resounded from the organ, brought from Hungary by Ma'agani four years ago. The voice of cantor Shmuel Zweig from Rumania, who now earns his living as a garbage collector, sounded too large for the hall.

Translated Prayers

The Holiday services followed the traditional Mahzor, and many of the worshippers used a prayerbook with a European language on one side of the page. Most of the congregants were immigrants from Hungary or Rumania, where the Neological Movement was the local form of Reform Judaism. But Ma'agani was anxious to make immigrants from Oriental countries feel equally at home, and in the Sephardic tradition he introduced "Yigdal" in place of "Adon Olam" as the closing hymn.

While Cantor Zweig has tried to adopt the modern Sephardic pronunciation in his Hebrew, his assistant cantor, David Rezmowitz of Rumania, retains a marked Ashkenazi accent, and the combination in their duets is somewhat incongruous. The shofar was sounded by Ya'acov Engel, who runs a photographic shop in Afula. The congregation secretary, Avraham Basch, called members to the Torah, and treasurer Geza Loevenstein was among those honored with an "aliya".

The most eagerly anticipated event in the two-day holiday was the appearance on the second day of the Israel director for Progressive Judaism, Rabbi Jerome Unger of California — or "Herr Doktor Ray Unger" as he was ceremoniously announced to the congregation in German. Rabbi Unger delivered a sermon in Hebrew.

A special half-hour children's service was held on the second morning. Rabbi Unger explained the significance of the Book of Life and related a familiar Rosh Hashana legend. Over 75 children were in attendance.

Because of cramped quarters, a sign in carefully-printed Hebrew—with two grammatical errors — informed the public that for regular services "Seating accommodations are for adults only." Since no reserved seats were sold, it is impossible to know exactly how many attended the services. But it is estimated that over 200 adults were present at one time or another.

As Ma'agani explains, the new Reform group has no intention of attracting Orthodox Jews. Rather, it hopes to appeal to those Nazareth residents who are Reform or non-religious, or those who are Orthodox in name only. Says Ma'agani. "The man who smokes on the Sabbath, but prays once a year at an Orthodox synagogue is hypocritical. He may claim he attends an Orthodox *schul* because his father was Orthodox. But his father wouldn't call him Orthodox. It would be better for such a man to join the Reform movement and stop the pretence."

Ethical Teachings

As in Reform Judaism in Western Europe and America, the Neological Movement of Hungary and Rumania stresses the moral and ethical teachings of Judaism rather than observance of ritual. The Neologists have no objection to travelling on the Sabbath and holidays nor do they insist on *kashrut*. In Europe they introduced sermons in the language of the country, and music was provided by an organ and choir. Special youth services were a prominent feature of their programme.

The leaders of the Nazareth congregation hope to expand their activities, especially if and when they acquire a permanent synagogue. Already they have held several Bar Mitzvas, and the boys are instructed by a young postman in the community. Ma'agani mentioned plans to introduce Bat Mitzva for girls shortly after the holiday season.

Particularly in its dreams of having a real synagogue, the congregation is plagued with financial worries, since most of its members are new immigrants. They receive some help from Temple Beth-El of Detroit, which has "adopted" the fledgling Nazareth group.

Lacking a rabbi of their own, the Nazareth Reform Jews take their problems to Rabbi Unger.

Just before departing from Nazareth after Rosh Hashana, Rabbi Unger settled two current points of contention: Kol Nidrei should be sung three times, not once; and the congregation should try to erect a succa for the coming festival.

The sound of the Shofar — from Israelis of Kurdish origin. Photo by Braun

Setting an Example in Kana

MANY of the people of Kafr Kana, the village in Galilee where Jesus is believed to have performed the miracle of converting water into wine, recently gained a new slant on how to cope with their local problems. This was because of the 22 Arab and Jewish Hebrew University students who spent a full week solving one of the most obvious ones: preventing the village's school-children from darting across the Nazareth-Tiberias road which passes close to their school. The students met this situation by building a two-metre-high stone wall around the play-yard of the 750-pupil school.

The 12 Arab and 10 Jewish students were members of the first Arab-Jewish work camp organized and financed jointly by the Histadrut's Arab Department, the Association of Student Histadrut Members and the Government Civic Information Services. The camp's director was Mr. Baheej Khleif, Coordinator of Arab Students Affairs for the Histadrut.

Throughout the last week in August the camp operated according to a set programme laid out by Mr. Khleif which started early in the morning when the students went to work on the wall.

Sports and Hospitality

In the afternoons, they changed their work clothes for athletic shirts and shorts to meet various Kafr Kana teams in friendly football, volleyball and table tennis matches. Nightfall found them invited to private homes where they engaged in lively discussions of Kafr Kana's various problems.

The evening before they struck camp they were the guests of Mukhtar Muhammed Salim, who gave a farewell party in their honour.

As the week unfolded, the 22 young men became a familiar sight in the village, working together to build the wall of large stones and filling the spaces in between with smaller ones. (This type of wall is built without the use of mortar or cement and holds together by the skilful tying in of stones with stones.) The one thing some of the villagers found difficult to get accustomed to was the sight of Arab university students doing heavy physical work. They had always associated manual labour with lack of education rather than with learning.

Mr. Khleif is most enthusiastic at the success of his first season. He is certain that next year there will be more students taking part in his work camps and more Arab villages playing host to them. He observed that the Kafr Kana camp was an unforgettable experience for some of the Jewish students in particular, several of whom told him that they had never enjoyed such gracious hospitality as was shown them by the people of Kafr Kana.

JAY BUSHINSKY

An Old Story Retold

By Ephraim Kishon

April 7 — Today our table collapsed under the weight of the festive dinner. My wife did not mind this in the least, because for quite a while she had wanted to get rid of the doddering piece of furniture. I sawed it into pieces and made a bonfire with them. The wife says that in Jaffa you can buy tables straight from the manufacturer. Cheaper, quicker. Tomorrow we go to Jaffa.

April 8 — We placed our order with a carpenter named Joseph Neanderthal whom we found to be possessed of a personality more winning than that of his competitors. He was up to his ears in work, sawing up huge planks lengthwise, his powerful chest framed by a clean singlet, giant machines roaring all around him. He asked IL360 for the table, half of it in advance. The little woman tried to bargain with him: "Ma'am"—he cut her short, looking straight into her eyes, "Neanderthal gives you responsible work, that's the price, not a penny less!"

He made an excellent impression on us. "That's the way an honest man talks" — my wife whispered. I asked when the table would be ready. Neanderthal took out a little notebook from his pocket. Monday at noon. My wife told him we were eating standing up, etc. Neanderthal went to consult his partner, came back and said: Sunday evening and that was that. We would have to pay the porter. I paid half in advance and we left. Neanderthal shook our hands and looked straight into our eyes, as if he were saying: "You can trust me!"

April 14 — Last night we waited for the table. It did not arrive. This morning I rang up Neanderthal. The partner told me that right now Neanderthal was not in and he himself did not know a thing about any table. As soon as Neanderthal came in, he would ring us up. He did not ring us up. Embarrassing. We are eating, I am

ashamed to confess, on the carpet.

April 15 — I rode down to Jaffa, to kick up a row. I had to introduce myself because he did not remember me. Then he explained that there had been a little hitch. His worker had been called up for reserve duty. He promised for 4 p.m., day after tomorrow. In the end we settled for 3.30.

April 17 — Nothing. I rang up. The partner told us that Neanderthal had cut his left hand, so that the table would be ready only tomorrow. Another day really does not count.

April 18 — He didn't come. My wife says she had known right from the beginning this would happen, she had found the crook's very looks untrustworthy. She called Jaffa. Neanderthal answered the call. He spoke soothing words. The wood had developed tension, but he had put it in a press-frame and in three days' time it will be ready for delivery (the polishing itself should take two days). All right. We take our meals sitting crosslegged on the floor. It is not too difficult, simply a matter of practice.

April 21 — The partner rang us up on his own initiative: the polisher is down with the mumps. My wife got hysterics. "Ma'am" — the partner said, "we could have finished the table in a jiffy. But we want to give you first-class workmanship. At two o'clock you'll have your furniture and we'll empty a bottle of beer."

April 22 — They did not bring it. I rang up. Neanderthal came to the phone. He does not know a thing. Promised his partner would call us.

April 23 — I took the bus to Jaffa. Really, it's no fun to go there every Monday and Thursday. Neanderthal was up to his ears in work. When he noticed me he started shouting would I please stop bothering him all the time, he could not possibly work under such pressure. The table is in the works, he informed me in a calmer mood, and took me to the storage shed where he showed me the planks. A special wood. Steel hard. When? At the end of next week — so help him. Sunday at 10 a.m. he will call me. That's only fair, isn't it?

May 8 — This morning my wife said to me: "It won't be ready." I said: "I have a feeling that this time it will be ready." "You'll see"—thus the little one, "his saw will break." I rang him up at noon. Neanderthal answered. They are still working on the table. There are certain difficulties with the formica. He does not want to give me second-rate material. So the little one was wrong after all. The saw did not break, it is the formica. By the end of next week.

May 22 — It did not arrive. According to my wife, it will be ready maybe in a month's time. I say, a fortnight at the outside. I rang up. The partner came. Neanderthal has been away since the day before yesterday. He is seeing about customs duty. But if memory serves him, Neanderthal had said something about the table being ready in three weeks' time.

June 3 — Nothing. I gave him a call: no answer. My wife: the middle of August: I: end of July. I went to Jaffa. Only the partner was in. Everything will be all right, he promised, and not only that, he whispered in my ear, but Neanderthal had specifically said end of July, one hundred per cent. I peeped into the storage shed: the steel planks were gone.

July 30 — I bet five pounds on the Feast of Tabernacles. The woman wagered on the end of the Gregorian year.

August 21 — He apologized for the delay. He had to appear in court, and that caused a certain loss of time. He pulled out a little notebook from his pocket, looked into it and said that tomorrow afternoon he would start working on my table.

September 14 — Something inexplicable has happened. In the morning Joseph Neanderthal showed up in our doorway, dragging some sort of table. We wondered; what on earth was he up to? Neanderthal reminded us that once upon a time we had ordered this piece of furniture from him and here it was now. Clearly he had gone out of his mind. His eyes were burning with a mad flame. "Neanderthal promises, Neanderthal delivers" — he said, "kindly pay the porter."

We simply don't know what to do with the table. We can no longer eat sitting on chairs. The wife proposes to lie down under it at mealtimes. Maybe.

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

The Sound of the Shofar

BY MEIR TAMARI

TEN reasons there are for blowing the Shofar, taught Rabbi Saadya Gaon in the academies of Babylon. Ten reasons. And the ministering angels array themselves throughout the world, to collect the sounds which issue from the mouth of the Shofar as it is blown on the Day of Judgment and bring them before the Divine presence, so that these reasons may bring mercy and forgiveness to the House of Israel.

In a voice filled with awe and trembling the Baal T'kia recites the prayers for the blowing of the Shofar. From now on until the last T'kiah G'dola one may not interrupt one's prayer with speech. The congregants, standing, await with hushed breath the completion of the prayer.

The rabbi, who is to call the sounds, meanwhile thinks of the tale of he who blew the Shofar before Rabbi Israel Baal Shem Tov. After he had received from the Rabbi the mystical explanation of each of the sounds, the Baal T'kia wrote them down on a slip of paper so that he would be able to recollect them when he blew. As he prepared to blow the first sounds, he reached for the slip in the pages of his prayer book and lo, it was gone. In fear, in sorrow, in a cry for forgiveness, the tears commenced to roll down his cheeks as he said to the Baal Shem Tov, "Rabbi, I have forgotten the meanings" and he wept. The Baal Shem Tov answered, "Your weeping will bring to you the real meaning." And he wept as he blew the Shofar.

"T'kia, Sh'varim, T'ru'a, T'kia", the Rabbi calls when the Baal T'kia has finished the Brachot. The scrolls of the Law stand on the Bima before they are returned to the Ark. Many of the men are dressed in white shrouds and the women in white dresses or shawls. Even the children realize from the attitude of their elders that this is a solemn and holy moment. "T'kia, Sh'varim, T'ru'a, T'kia."

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Reb Yehuda in his corner, standing with his body enveloped in his *kittel* and his head covered by his *tallit* feels as though the sounds entering his body were a sword and as they leave him he feels that his soul is leaving the congregation. He is powerless to fight against them. They are so strong, these sounds, and he is so weak. He sways in ecstasy as he feels a spiritual elation replacing his usual bodily strength. In his elated state, the sounds of the Shofar bring clearly to his mind his sins and his shortcomings. His sins and the sins of his community. He is sinful and these sounds are so innocent. He has been full of pride, envy and lust, and these sounds are the essence of purity, humility and loving kindness. In his mind he recalls how the community has slandered this one, arraigned that one and refused to fill the outstretched hand of the third. Clearly, all his actions, and the actions of the community in which he has lived all his life, pass before Reb Yehuda's eyes. Remorse at a past deed, his or another's, and sorrow at an unfulfilled vow of repentance, his and the community's, fill his heart as the sounds gain in volume. The Shofar reminds him of past sins as its sounds sap out his strength.

"Give us mercy our Father, on this Day of Judgment," he prays "for our deeds are only vanity and evil. Remember, Thou art our father and have mercy upon us as a father, for we have no goodness to bring before you in Judgment. Our Father, Our King, receive in love the penitents of the House of Israel." T'kia, Sh'varim, Tru'a, T'kia. Reb Yehuda groans for the sins of Israel as he collapses on the floor of the synagogue.

The angel rises to heaven to place the groan and the sound of the Shofar blown that day before the seat of glory.

In another country, in another house of worship, the congregants have completed the *mussaf* of the Day of Judgment. The cantor has risen from the ground where he prostrated himself during the saying of *Aleinu* and is praying for divine guidance and assistance so that he falter not in his supplications or err not in his requests before God. The Ark stands open and now the congregation will commence the prayers which make the Shofar a trumpet announcing the coronation of He who spoke and the world was. Those verses which express the crowning of G-d as King over the whole world. Now is the time in which Israel will declare His Kingship as existing from before all time and as continuing after all-time.

T'kia, Shvarim, T'kia, the Shofar is blown, as Yosef's father, the Rabbi, calls, and Yosef concentrates on trying to grasp the meaning of this coronation of G-d. He tries to understand what it means for him, flesh and blood, to crown as king the Holy One blessed be He. What does it mean to be a subject of the Lord of Hosts? How does a courtier of the eternal King express the domination of this King? The piercing Shofar blasts bring to his mind a song his father has often sung with him, the song of Levi Yitzhak of Berdichev — the compassionate one — a song sung as a lullaby yet affirming this eternal Lordship and rule. Under his breath Yosef sings the song. Its words and its melody bring home to him, simply yet revealingly, the meaning of the proclamation "the Lord is King". In this song even the simplest of Israel can express his recognition of the rule of G-d, everywhere, over everything and in all time.

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"O Lord of the world, where can one find you and where can one not find You? Where I go, You are, and wherever I stand, You are. Only You, but You, always You, ever You. If one prospers it is You; if, G-d forbid, one has trouble, it is also You.

You are, You were and You shall be. You reigned, You reign, You will reign. In heaven You, on earth You, above You, below You, East You, West You, North You, South You. You, again You, only You, ever You, You, You."

Now Yosef no longer repeats the words. Only the melody remains, yet the mere melody is more than sufficient, as the words have now become only a burden. Yosef hums the melody of Levi Yitzhak's lullaby as the Baal T'kia blows, "T'kia, Sh'varim, T'kia."

The tune and the sounds issuing from the Shofar are carried by an angel before the throne of He who spoke and the world was.

"T'kia, Trua, T'kia" slowly calls Rabbi Israel as he stands clad in his *kittel* next to Jacob, the Ba'al T'kia, on the *Bima* in the middle of the synagogue. Jacob blows the sounds as Rabbi Israel calls them. In the synagogue, jammed full of worshippers, perfect silence reigns and in that tense stillness only the voice of the caller and the sound of the Shofar are heard. Upstairs, in the packed women's gallery, stands Rachel, her prayerbook open as she follows with her finger the calling of Rabbi Israel. Her face has now, during the blowing of the Shofar, a look which is ageless and which women have when they look upon their small children. Before Jacob blew the Shofar, Rachel, together with the rest of the congregation, had read in her prayerbook the verses telling of G-d's promises to His people and of the sacrifice of Isaac.

★ ★ ★

Now as the Shofar is blown she sees, in her mind's eye, the Patriach Abraham and his son Isaac, united by a common purpose, walking towards the sacrifice of Abraham's only son, neither of them questioning nor complaining. She feels with Mother Sarah the anxiety and fear of a mother's love. She hears the voice of the angel forbidding Abraham to lay hands on the son, strapped to the wood of the altar, and sees how Abraham lifts up his eyes to see the ram, created in the twilight of the First Shabbat, with its horns caught in the thicket.

"T'kia Trua T'kia". There arise before her eyes all the other Abrahams, Sarahs and Isaacs who willingly sacrificed themselves to sanctify His name. The innocent babes and the wise old men and scholars who spilt their blood like water to show His unity and greatness. The youths and maidens, stronger than lions and swifter than eagles to fulfil His command, who were ravished and destroyed. The memory of these holy slaughtered ones of Israel fills her heart and the tears fall. As they fall an angel catches them and bears them together with the sounds of the Shofar, blown by Jacob that day, to the seat of Glory.

The Archangels bear before His Throne of Glory the groans, the melody, and the tears which the ministering angels have collected from the houses of worship and study. The angels gather and await His verdict. They await to see what judgment will be passed on His people. Suddenly the Archangels pass amongst the Heavenly Hosts, announcing His judgment. "Because of these groans and this melody and these tears shall Israel be written in the Book of Life for a Good Year, a year of Blessing and of Peace."

WHAT'S ON

Tomorrow Night

JERUSALEM

• Cinemas:—
CHEN: Song of Scheherazade
EDEN: All the Fine Young Cannibals
EDISON: Zorro
HABIRAH: The Mummy
JERUSALEM: Don't Give Up the Ship
OR GIL: Mambo Bar
ORION: South Pacific (6.30, 9)
ORNA: The Warrior Empress
RON: Beauty Came from Paradise
SEMADAR: The Apartment
STUDIO: School for Scoundrels
TEL OR: High Noon
ZION HALL: Pain, Amour et Andalousie

• Drink & Dance:—
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TEL AVIV

• Cinemas:—
ALLENBY: Stalag 17
ARMON DAVID: Adua et la Compagne
BEN YEHUDA: Les Piques Assiettes
CHEN: America by Night
EDEN: Banat El Yom
ESTHER: Two Women
GAT: Wild Strawberries
HOD: Rebecca
MAXIM: Girls at Sea
MIGDALOR: Conquest
MOGRABI: Tutti a Casa
OPHIR: Alice a la Marine
ORION: Fox-Hole in Cairo
PARIS: Ivanhoe
PEER: Plein Soleil
SHDEROTH: Anastasia
TAMAR: The Young Sinners
TCHELET: The Battleship Potemkin
TEL AVIV: Return to Peyton Place
YARON: Woman in the Window
ZAFON: Exodus
ZAMIR: La Penpente
RAMAT GAN: Evening on the Beach

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• Exercise:—
Club "Maccabee", 6

HAIFA

• Cinemas:—
AMPHITHEATRE: The Big Show.
ARMON: No Love for Johnnie
ATZMON: Butterfield 8.
CHEN: Stella
EN DOR: Escape from Fort Bravo
GAL OR: Men from Colorado
HOD: Le Voyage en Ballon
MAY: The Rat Race
MIRON: Ni vu... Ni connu...
MORIAH: I Like Mike
ORAH: Peeping Tom
OREON: George
ORLY: The Rickshaw Man
PEER: Speak to Me of Love
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Young Artists in Limelight at Tel Aviv

Shmuel Bonneh

SHMUEL Bonneh, 30, a painter with a surging religious vision, is showing on the two upper floors of the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion at Tel Aviv.

Average taste will not readily accept these "un-beautiful" canvases with their blacks and greys and mysterious darknesses as decorations for the family parlour. Each of the 56 paintings seems to be the work of a religious mystic, a *hassid* using paint to pray with in hot ecstasy. They could be rather unnerving above the sofa.

For Bonneh, who is not a *hassid* but a clean-shaven, khaki-trousered young man who works as a land surveyor to earn a living, painting is indivisibly linked with subject matter. While his paintings may be considered formally, a full comprehension of his work must include the religious atmosphere and symbolism with which Bonneh fills them.

He uses paint thickly, heaping it on in free, confident strokes. Faces and figures are strongly drawn and often outlined. The compositions are usually clear divisions of larger masses balanced by more intensely developed smaller areas. The *dramatis personae*, mostly *shtetl* Jews in full regalia, are creatures of phantasy, bearing little resemblance, with their triangular twisted faces and ragdoll bodies, to men and women of our workaday world. Each and every one of Bonneh's figures is lifted up or distorted by some form of ecstatic religious or emotional experience.

Circle of Eternity

Circles appear often. Sometimes in the form of a carved design on a synagogue altar, sometimes simply as a thick ring enclosing abstract rectangles and gesticulating figures. For Bonneh, the circle symbolizes God or eternity — a complete perfect entity. It is also used by him as a personally satisfying form within the rectangular frame. Long strips of colour that seem to shoot into or out of many canvases represent the "Road to the Heavens." In several instances these swathes break the compositions asunder but usually this very difficult form to assimilate is well worked into the surrounding elements.

There are many influences at work on Bonneh's art. Cubism has given him a well-manipulated tool, Chagall has freed the human form from earthly tethers, Rouault has provided him with a key to stark monumental simplicity and Picasso has shown him new possibilities of plastic form and direct handling of paint.

With these teachers Bonneh has formulated an art of his own. There is a hint of genius in these very powerful paintings which even the enemies of literal subject material will not be able to ignore.

Modzelevich

THE argument that contemporary art is basically anti-popular appears to have been refuted by the young Israel abstractionist Efraim Modzelevich. The new colour scales and abstract compositions of the painters have been exploited by commercial artists and textile designers and through the medium of their products modernism has entered into even the most conservative homes. The abstract paintings of Modzelevich are among the first in Israel to follow the modern design of the applied arts into Philistine country. His works — clean, pleasant in colour and decorative — are becoming as popular as those of clear Jerusalem landscapes and little boys with sidecurls. He may be fulfilling an important pioneering role by re-separating abstract design from functional needs in a manner that can be enjoyed by a wider public now growing accustomed to contemporary styling in everything from spoons and book-jackets to dress materials and refrigerators. Satisfaction with his work may even be the first step towards the understanding of more serious work by himself or other painters. But the price of his popularity is shallowness and the relegation of his paintings to the category of interior decoration pieces.

Narrow Bed

In his large exhibition in the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, Modzelevich, who has been exhibiting at least once a year since 1956, is showing his same "line" of compositions: background masses of one or two graded tones on which grouped vertical and sometimes criss-crossed lines stand out in darker colour. Occassionally a sprinkling of "dots of light" replace the lines. Having solved all his pictorial problems in his first exhibition (or perhaps even first painting) he has been copying his own basic design with but the slightest of possible variations. Larger now here and there and a bit more polished, this is the same painting we have been seeing for several years.

Modzelevich has got himself into a very narrow Procrustean Bed. Six gouaches on the museum's lower level leading into the library seem to indicate that he has finally sensed this himself and may signify an attempt to wrench himself free and seek out a more hazardous but more artistically promising route. Relinquishing his beloved spatula for the brush, he has begun to paint. Applying thin light colours in wide swathes over a darker base one senses the hand of a man struggling to assemble mutinous elements into significant form. He seems somewhat at a loss without his formula but the results are promising. The change of instruments may do the trick. Is this merely the preparatory stage to a new formula or is it the advent to genuine creative activity?

See Illustration on Page VIII

Micha Avni

THE photographs of Micha Avni now on display at the ZOA House are an unusual blending of polished technique and human warmth. Called "Market Day in Beersheba," the photos were taken on one or more Thursdays when the Beduin tribes in the vicinity come into the Negev capital to sell and buy. Camels, donkeys, fruit, vegetables and crowded lanes form the milieu for a varied human drama. Each face is a totally separate study and together with flexed, distended, clenched, grasping or static hands tell entire stories. Each photograph is fine enough to stake a reputation on.

Not only Arabs (including flaxen-haired little Beduin girls) were caught in the delicate detail-absorbing lenses, but Jews as well. Many Israelis will discover here, perhaps for the first time, what has been rumoured for many years; that there is a great deal of drama in this little land (documentary or otherwise) which is only waiting for the right combination of perception and technique to be transformed into art.

Beny Levy

THE comparatively easy procedure of gaining the walls of a gallery in this country usually throws the great responsibility of sponsoring first one-man exhibitions on the shoulders of gallery owners. The first show, like a first novel for the young writer, is a recognition of merit (or it was once) and, since it launches the erstwhile student or amateur into the ranks of the professionals, it represents a crucial and sometimes perilous step. One has the impression that this aspect of exhibiting is taken too lightly by our private galleries.

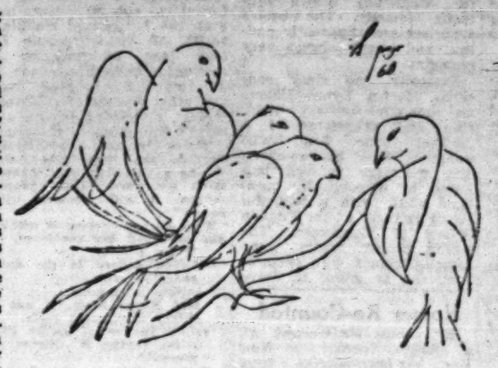
The misconstrued sense of achievement or importance that the young painter may feel — his feeling, often tragic, that as a result of his first show he is an equal to any "other" professional painter—has often proved to be an obstacle to further development. This is especially so if his works begin to sell immediately. Immediate financial success will require that he produce more of the same commodity and he will be type-casted, as it were, and confined to his little cubby-hole of a quasi-style or mannerism. On the other hand, a negative reaction on the part of critics, experienced painters or authentic connoisseurs may be a painful blow if the artist is not adult enough psychologically and in terms of craft to withstand it.

Buffet Touch

Sadly enough, there will probably be those who will gush and sigh at the paintings of Beny Levy. Just 21 years old, he has studied for short periods in Haifa and Paris and is now holding his first one-man exhibition at the Dugit Gallery. In dark, greenish colours, his paintings are mainly of still-lifes and interiors, have a Buffet touch with a bit of David Azuz, his young contemporary, thrown in.

Levy is exhibiting too early. There is little to distinguish his work aside from an undertone of aesthetic sensitivity. Murkiness and dark colours almost always express a certain romantic melancholy but there is more to art than that. A personable, earnest young fellow, we hope that he will have the backbone to continue his studies despite his official debut. *REUVEN BERMAN*

SHMUEL BONNEH: "Prayer" (oil).



BENY LEVY: "Birds"

NEW UNESCO CATALOGUE

A NEW tri-lingual edition of a work indispensable to all well-informed art-lovers, Unesco's *Catalogue of Colour Reproductions of Paintings, 1860-1961*, has just appeared. Unesco has published two-yearly revisions of this English-French-Spanish catalogue since the first edition in 1949. The whole range of modern painting from the Impressionists to the most recent non-figuratives is represented by works of masters, regardless of country. This large volume is the companion piece to another no less comprehensive: the *Catalogue of Colour Reproductions of Paintings Prior to 1860*, and both are compiled after rigorous selection. The fifth edition appeared in 1960.

It may seem surprising that the same emphasis, at least from a quantitative point of view, is placed on the hundred years that have passed since the first flowering of Impressionism as on the many centuries which preceded it. The reason is not just a wish to gratify public curiosity which, as is natural, turns by preference to contemporary work. As Sir Philip Hendy, president of the International Council of Museums and director of the London National Gallery, says in his preface, "Modern painting techniques are simpler and more direct than those of the past" and are therefore more easily reproduced, and all the more so because, "they have had less time to become overlaid with spurious surface coatings than those of the Old Masters."

1347 Painters

All in all, 1347 paintings are reproduced, the work of 211 artists — from Manet or Boudin to Bazaine, Matta, Nicolas de Stael. Some well-known painters are omitted, because only reproductions of undisputed quality are admitted to the Catalogue.

It is of interest to note that 12 painters alone supply 594 reproductions, or nearly half of the book's total. Those who top the list are Van Gogh (81), Picasso (76), Renoir (74), Cézanne (59), Klee (49), Braque (46), followed by Dufy, Monet, Degas, Kandinski, Gauguin and Matisse. Impressionists lead in the total number of reproductions: 321 against 273 for the Fauves, the Cubists and Post-Cubists and the first German non-figuratives of the Blaue Reiter group.

CURTAIN RAISER

By HORATIO

THE new year with all its blessings brought also the blessing of a new theatrical season: three premieres within six days and more to come in the not too distant future.

The outstanding theatrical event with which the year opened was, of course, the inauguration on September 12 of the Haifa Municipal Theatre under the direction of Yosef Millo, with the Snakespearean extravaganza "The Taming of the Shrew," and all the pomp and circumstance the city could muster. Close on the heels of that event followed the premiere of "The Pinedos Affair" at the Zavit in Tel Aviv on September 18, and of "Of Mice and Men" at the Peter Frye Theatre two days later.

The major theatres in Tel Aviv started the season with last season's plays. Habimah and the Cameri dressed up in their best with "Julius Caesar" and "Mary Stuart" respectively; Ohel played Kishon's "The Marriage Contract" to a house sold out well in advance.

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WITH "The Pinedos Affair" Zavit opened their third season after two years of amazing success followed by false rumours of their closing down. Even though at least two of the theatre's stars were swallowed up by the Haifa theatre, Zavit seems to have lost none of its zest and optimism. For the new season they introduced changes in the Mif'al Hapayis Hall, enlarged the stage and rigged up regular lighting apparatus which did away with the ugly stands on the stage.

"The Pinedos Affair," an Italian play which was previously considered and rejected by both Habima and the Cameri, deals with political reality in a mythical country. A harmless journalist is fined for parking in the wrong spot, his editor takes up the cause in order to make a political issue of it in the elections, and as a result the fellow winds up on the gallows.

The director, Giora Manor, calls it a "passion play", a recapitulation of the various stages of one man's martyrdom. There are 15 characters and the director solved the casting problem by having each of his seven actors play at least two parts; thus Issy Avrahami, for instance plays both a drunk and the President of the state. Tova Kleiner thus had to design costumes allowing the actors to make quick changes.

Pinedos handcuffed

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PETER Frye's "Little Theatre" emerged rather large with "Of Mice and Men," a production which is a far cry from the three one-act plays with three actors which he presented last year. The size of the cast, the visual display, the schedule of three to four performances per week are taking the group out of the class of "little" and into the "major" theatres. The premiere took place at the Mograbi Hall where the theatre will be housed until the Cameri moves into its new place, whereupon Peter Frye will take his mice, men and women into the vacated building at Nahmani Street. We are witnessing, it seems, a re-enactment of the story of the Cameri.

"Of Mice and Men" is an American classic, written by John Steinbeck in his heyday, first as a novel and later, together with master-playwright George Kaufman, for the stage. The play survived the "Grapes of Wrath," the novel which made Steinbeck famous; it survived his later, less successful, efforts, and it is still being played throughout the world on professional and amateur stages. Here in Israel "Of Mice and Men" was first produced nine years ago at the Cameri, with Yosef Yadin playing a memorable Lennie.

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THE Cameri will continue in the coming weeks the performances of "Mary Stuart", "Counts and Beggars," "Two for the Seesaw," "The Caretaker," "Twelfth Night" and "Marius," all carry-overs from the past and the previous season. With the end of the vacations rehearsals started again of Natan Alterman's "Kinneret, Kinneret" with which the new hall will open.

More distant plans include Berthold Brecht's "Galileo," "Wozzeck" by George Buechner and "King Solomon and Shalmi the Shoemaker," as well as the much delayed "Inn of Ghosts" by Natan Alterman.

Habimah also continues with the productions of previous seasons, "Julius Caesar", "The Miracle Worker" and "Golem." It will soon present Colette's "Gigi" and then Shaw's "Mrs. Warren's Profession" and an original play, "The Emperor's Clothes," by Nissim Alemi.

Ohel with its rejuvenated management is making the best of its first hit in years, "The Marriage Contract," and not rushing with new productions. The next one will most probably be William Saroyan's "The Cave Dwellers", and after that a Soviet comedy, "Four under One Roof" by Valeria Smirnova.

A scene from the "Shrew" in Haifa.

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THE youngest Israel actress now active is Sinaia, a six-year-old Beduin waif from the Sinai Peninsula, now living in the home of her foster parent, Faris Hamdan, Chairman of the Local Council of Bak'a el Gharbiya. Sinaia is appearing in the title role of a picture now being shot on the sand dunes of Rishon Le'Zion, opposite Dina Doron who plays her mother.

Sinaia, an old trouper who has already appeared in a film shot here for American television, feels perfectly at ease facing the cameras and responds cheerfully and readily to the instructions of director Evan Lengyel.

The film, in case you haven't heard yet, is based on the real-life story of the Beduin girl who was found during the Sinai Campaign in the desert next to her dead mother (she stays alive in the picture), was adopted by Israel soldiers and given the name Sinaia.

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LAST Wednesday we revisited Al-Hammam, the Turkish bath turned cabaret, after we received a printed invitation.

We found the place as it was on our first visit, except that some of the wall space was covered with various odds and ends which made little sense. Another innovation was a white-clad, beturbanned octogenarian sitting at the entrance and smoking a majestically decorated narghile. In the intermission we saw him run around on remarkably agile legs, serving coffee.

The show, which was originally presented at the jubilee exhibition of Tel Aviv last year, is made up of irreverently nostalgic scenes from life in the metropolis on the Yarkon 50 years back, against the background of authentic photographs. The audience consisted mainly of people who weren't even a gleam in their parents' eyes at the time the pictures were taken, but they enjoyed the show nevertheless and could sing all the songs from those good old days.

Sonol Album of Jewish Painters

THE Sonol art calendar for the New Year easily meets the previous high standards set by this firm in bringing to the public a calendar that is eminently legible, interesting, and educational — as well as being superbly printed (by Lewin Epstein).

This time the series is devoted to Jewish artists — and what is more important, the paintings are from public museums here (the Bezalel; Tel Aviv; Ein Harod) and can be seen "in the flesh" for further study. Only one, a Kisling, is from a private collection.

The calendar is dominated by several fine Chagalls and Soutines; there is a half moon of a Chagall Rabbi bent in study and for contrast, a dreamy Chagall love scene behind a picket fence. The Soutine portrait is complemented by a rarely seen Soutine landscape, a tortured and twisted as his paintings of hanging carcases.

The Lesser Ury "Winter Street Scene" is a fine example of his luminous art while the Yankel Adler still-life is probably one of his best. The expressionists are represented by Max Lieberman with a very "French" study of the Tel Aviv gardens. Social expressionism is the dominant note in a powerful and sympathetic Max Weber of a cafe full of "Poor People".

The Pascin painting of Hermine David is a masterpiece of composition and there is a fine Modigliani study for a sculpture to complete the collection, along with a Leopold Gottlieb and Dr. Leon's bright Kisling flower piece. Altogether a delightful calendar — for office, kitchen or the children's room. The actual calendar is detachable, leaving one with a fine album.

MEIR RONNEN.

'Serious' Compositions To Be Published

THE Institute for the Encouragement of Israel Music will shortly release its first publications of "serious" works of Israel composers.

The Institute, initiated by the Public Council for Culture and Art of the Ministry of Education and Culture with a fund of IL40,000, will also act as agents for the composers abroad.

THEATRE NOTES:

'Shrew' Happy Omen for Haifa

Haifa Municipal Theatre presents "The Taming Of The Shrew" by William Shakespeare. Hebrew: Raphael Elias; Direction: Yosef Millo; Settings: Theo Otto; Music: Frank Peleg.

EVEN if the new Haifa Municipal Theatre were not giving "The Taming of the Shrew" directed by Yosef Millo, it would be worth the trip just to see the theatre. The building is impressive, but more important than its impressiveness are its pleasing proportions, the good taste in its decor and the splendid acoustics. The subdued wood tones and black floors not only give it an air of distinction and restraint, but seem to have a hypnotic effect upon the audience, which makes people talk in subdued voices and I am afraid makes them laugh in subdued tones when a few loud and hearty belly-laughs would be in order. The seats, however, which are very attractive, were evidently designed by someone with a very sketchy knowledge of the human anatomy. They are hard and rounded upward so that the occupant must either keep his two feet planted firmly on the ground or else slip uncomfortably from one side to the other. Possibly some day the springs (if they have springs) will sag or give and then it will be possible to sit in comfort.

Halfaites seem overwhelmed by the fact that they actually have a theatre worthy of the name. They also seem surprised that they have a theatrical company which gives promise of competing with the others. There is no reason for this surprise. Yosef Millo is a first-rate theatre man. He was responsible for the founding of the Cameri, and over the years he has directed some of the best plays seen on the Hebrew stage. He has had his ups and downs, as have all directors, but there is every reason to believe that his Haifa venture will make an important contribution.

"The Taming of the Shrew" was a good selection for the inauguration of the new theatre. Jazzing up and burlesquing the classics is one of the things at which Mr. Millo is extremely adept. One remembers with pleasure his direction and acting in Goldoni's "Servant of Two Masters." In "The Taming of the Shrew" he uses very much the same tactics. With the help of Raphael Elias, who has done a live and lively translation of the play, he brings Shakespeare down to earth for us and gives us a production in the rowdy Elizabethan tradition which would probably have delighted the author. It is true that Shakespeare did not have imaginative and colourful settings by Theo Otto, nor did he have the budget which such settings cost, but I am convinced that the workable, witty and lovely background would have warmed the cockles of his theatrical heart. The costumes, designed by Theo Otto and Tova Kleiner, are grand. Frank Peleg's music seems exactly right for the production.

There are a few surprises in the casting of the play and for the most part they are happy ones. Haim Topol, best known to theatre-goers for his performances at the Habimah, has since been entertaining in various night spots. He makes a surprisingly good Petruccio, full of dash and bluster. If Mr. Topol would treat himself to a good stiff course in diction he would undoubtedly emerge as a very fine actor. Incidentally, this stricture holds for most members of the company.

Peled's Charm

Zipora Peled has her first chance to show her very real acting ability as Katherine. She is very satisfactory in the part. Miss Peled has charm and an easy stage manner which are good to see. Her make-up is not all that it might have been. This might have been due to faulty lighting, but whatever the cause, it does not do her justice.

The part of Christopher Sly is one which is often ignored or played down in modern productions of "The Shrew." In the present production, not only is Sly kept in but he is given a lot of extra clowning business to add to the fun. Yaacov Bode does fairly well with the part, but he is not quite funny enough. Alexander Pelleg and Ilan Dar are very presentable suitors for the hand of Bianca, while Mordecai Ben-Zeev is an amusing elderly beau. The various servants to the gentlemen were well played, especially Yosef Karmon as Tranio and Yosef Zur as Grumio. Pnina Peled left a good deal to be desired as Bianca. Others participating are Nathan Meisler, Glora Shamai, Hillel Neeman, Avraham Mor, Yosef Segal, Miriam Gavrieli and Yael Tomer.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

The Village—in Painting, Sculpture & Graphics

MISHKAN Le'Omanut, Ein Harod, again presents an interesting series of simultaneous exhibitions which include "Picasso's Graphic Work" and "Paul Citroen's Drawings," both already reviewed at different times. Consequently special attention is drawn to that entitled "The Village in Painting, Sculpture and Graphics," commemorating the 40th anniversary of the start of colonization in the Emek and the foundation of Ein Harod. The display comes from the Museum's own collection and, since it chiefly covers the work of foreign artists with a handful of Israelis thrown in, one is surprised anew by the range of artists represented in this country's collections.

The appeal of rural life to artists varies and I am inclined to believe that the sincere devotees are those who either fall under the influence of Barbizon, e.g. Levitan's fine little "Lake Among the Trees," as expressive of eternal peace as ever, Neumann's "Village Scene" and Rosa Bonheur's "Ploughing," or those who, not so dissimilar, attack the theme just because they like a particular subject. Among the latter are to be found Millich's "Path Among the Trees" with its use of planes, the "Rural Landscape" questioningly ascribed to Manet but typical of Naturalism in its uncertain composition, and Lesser Ury's "Landscape" (pastel) revealing affection for its content.

Others see in the theme merely a vehicle for their aesthetics. Minchin's "Farmer in the Fields" has a handwriting modelled on Van Gogh; Kramstyk's "Village at Noon" combines a late Cezanne style with figures that might have been extracted from many an Old Master, while Kisling's "Pastorale" openly adopts Cezanne's Ur-Cubism framed by the recumbent flute player across the foreground. A charming but rather small Monticelli "Cow Girl" is obviously posed and Eckman's "In the Straw" clearly hails from Breughel. A painter who successfully unites an attitude to Nature, that of its terror, with an artistic formula is Canjura in "Landscape with Horses," both blended into similar colours and rhythm, although the horses are not well drawn (for the plastic potential of a horse's back, I recommend a statuette, viz. Luchansky's "Young Ass").

The mark of Barbizon is most visible in the peasant figures, always prone to be serious and sombre, and Millet seems to have placed his stamp on every later figure — Liebermann's "Rest" (pastel), Israel's "On the Way Home," Privolet's "Potato Pickers" and Camille Pissaro's etchings. If these figures are arranged in chronological order from Liebermann, where figure and setting coincide, to Hermann's "Burgundian Peasants," who might have grown out of the soil, you feel that if a realist has his nerves upset, he turns into an Expressionist.

Animal Forms

The sculptural contribution to "The Village," apart from two exceptions, Zerlo's "Coming from the Well," reminiscent of Chana Orloff's Cubist period and based on quasi-triangles, the whole being suffused with a quiet smile, and Ben-Zvi's "Blessing of the Earth" (beaten bronze), a strong bas relief of a nude, are all animal studies. In addition to the Luchansky mentioned, you have Constant's realist ducks and a goat in wood; and, equally realist, a very creditable "Bull" (wood) of the sole Israel sculptor, Press.

The few Israel painters on show approach methods of execution differently from the Europeans and Americans. The ideas of the former on subject and content cannot be judged from the works seen; only an early Hendler, "Arab Peasant," tackles them objectively and incidentally outside Barbizon influence. There is, of course, the divergence of colour values but at rock bottom any opposition may be reduced to the old Impressionist problem of form blurred in the sun light.

Pissarro's Light

As regards the foreigners, forms and colours are usually well defined. Take L. Gottlieb's "The Nursery," where the plants are simply footlights to the group of figures; the latter are not entirely clear, only because the painter has willed it so. Look at Lucien Pissarro's "Village," full of light but the ice cold atmosphere of sky and background mountains clarifies the pattern of fields and houses. Now turn to the Israelis, who appear afraid of their forms vanishing in too strong a light. The blue of Tal's "Fields" (watercolour), seen in the clouds, sea and buildings, has little material substance; and Reilinger's "Barrels" are held in place by heavily accented colours and, above all, by the slender supports which connect the upper and lower barrels. There is no doubting the solidity of the motifs in Reismann's "Red Cow," but its necessary complement is the over-size canvas employed for what is not a mural. This perhaps takes the problem at a tangent but I believe other tangents also apply with the same validity in the toy-like gaiety of Argov's "Peki'in" and the significance of the entirely blank contrasting areas of Rubin's three decorative woodcuts.

Lichtenstein

THE drawings of Yitzhaq Lichtenstein, the American painter, at Uri and Rami House, Ashdot Ya'acov, are mainly portraits of orthodox Jewish types, both male and female.

If one omits the obvious sketches, Lichtenstein must be given credit for having tried to pull these subjects out of their traditional rut. A single enclosing line is always effective and becomes particularly so in the case of two models wearing skull caps. The artist has also played for length, long heads, long pointed beards, long delicate fingers and, for his women, long necks. The "Spinoza" series keeps the same facial features but obtains additional length through the tall hats, a motif reminiscent of Rembrandt, just as the groups of Jews in prison cells may refer to Moore's air-raid shelter pieces.

The link between the Jewish themes and the general drawings lies in the "Face of Spinoza," an interior still life which reveals the same aptitude for composition that one finds in the landscapes and still life. Lichtenstein has made a sincere effort to see his Jewish subjects from a new artistic angle but the emotional driving power which creates a striking novelty and preserves that angle from its own stereotype might have been stronger.

M.

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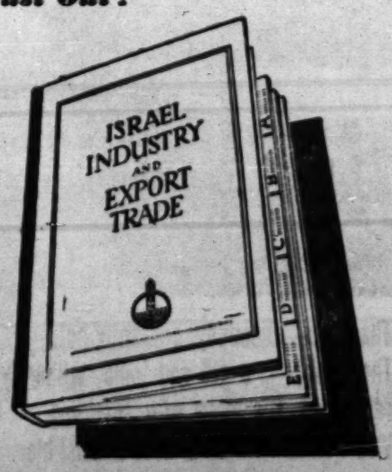

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Research in Sephardi Culture

By Avraham Goldberg

OTZAR YEHUDEI SEFARAD תסא יהודי ספרד — **TESORO DE LOS JUDIES SEFARDIES** (Treasure of Sephardic Jewry), edited by Isaac R. Molho, Vol. II, 1959; Vol. III, 1960; Vol. IV, 1961, Jerusalem.

A PRESSING need in modern Jewish scholarship is a fuller and deeper understanding of the Sephardic heritage. Whereas almost all areas of Ashkenazic activity have found competent scholars in the past century, it is only recently that attempts have been made to collect, study and evaluate all facets of the rich and colourful contribution Sephardic Jewry has made and is still making to every area of Jewish cultural activity. Sephardic Jewry is producing its own scholars to undertake this research; until recently almost all important scientific study of the Sephardic heritage was carried out by Ashkenazic scholars.

It is this last point which makes the annual "Otzar Yehudei Sefarad," already in its fourth issue, especially important. Its editor, Isaac R. Molho, is one of Sephardic Jewry's leading scholars in Israel. The stimulation he has given to research into the Sephardic heritage by providing a new literary forum deserves high praise. And although the Ashkenazic contributors to this annual are still outstanding, especially in the quality of their contributions, more than half are Sephardim.

Early Zionists

Also a little unusual is that over two thirds of the articles are in Hebrew; the rest are in Spanish, French and English. It is to be regretted that there is no European language summary of the Hebrew articles, or Hebrew summary of the others, although the table of contents is given fully both in Hebrew and Spanish.

The contributors in all three volumes under review are almost consistently the same. Thus, the opening article in every volume is by the President, Mr. Izhak Ben-Zvi, who, as head of the Ben-Zvi Institute for Research in the Eastern Communities, has been the prime mover for inspiring research in this most neglected area. These articles deal with the connection between Palestine and south-east Russian communities. (This part of Russia has a concentration of "Sephardic" Jewry.) Meir Benayahu, the able director of the Ben-Zvi Institute, writes an arresting article on Rabbi Yehuda Bibas, the forerunner of some of the most advanced ideas in Zionist thought. Interestingly enough, he lived in England for a considerable period, and delivered the Thanksgiving Sermon at the Bevis Marks Synagogue in London on Sunday, June 21, 1840 for the miraculous escape of Queen Victoria and her consort from an assassination attempt.

In a supplement to Benayahu's article, Mr. Molho quotes the testimony of two Church of Scotland missionaries — Andrew A. Bonar and Robert Murray Cheyne — regarding the advanced ideas of Rabbi Bibas.

They write: **The young man spoke with great admiration of him and his sentiments, and especially of this one, that the Jews be instructed in science and arms, that they may wrest the land of Palestine from the Turks, under the conduct of the Messiah, as the Greeks wrested their country.**

And again: **He thought that the collections for the Holy Land ought to be given up, and that the Jews ought to be obliged to work even were it by the bayonet. Sir Moses Montefiore's plan for purchasing land for them in Palestine he considered useless, as long as there is no security of property.**

Mr. Molho contributes quite extensively, in both Hebrew and French, especially on the history of both the ancient and more recent Salonika community.

Golden Age Poets

There is much space given to the Hebrew poets of the Golden Age in Spain. Especially noteworthy are the articles by Dr. Nehemia Aloni, in which he proves how Hebrew writing was influenced by Arab models, even in areas where it was thought that Hebrew literature rested on its own tradition. He also successfully rebuts the charge that the great Hebrew poets of this period were homosexuals or that they at least reflected the practice among some fellow-Jews. Arab poets had come under the influence of Greek-Persian homosexuality and this is strongly reflected in their writings. Hebrew writing which copied Arab form may sometimes give expression to what could mistakenly be attributed to homosexual influence. But it is impossible to think of men steeped in the Jewish scholarly tradition, and almost saintly in character, giving conscious expression to homosexual love in their writings. Men like Samuel the Prince, Ibn Gabirol, Moses Ibn Ezra, and others of almost equal fame could perhaps feel perfectly at home in the world of Arab letters, but never in the world of Arab morals of the time.

Yael Nadab writes extremely well on the eschatology of Rabbi Moses de Leon, supposed author of the Zohar. Naftali Ben Menahem gives extracts of a new and critical edition of Ibn Ezra's commentary to the Pentateuch, on which he is working. Daniel Goldschmidt deals with an extract of an early-edition Sephardic prayer book.

In the European language section there are several articles by Spanish non-Jewish scholars engaged in Hebrew research. Cecil Roth writes (in English) on illuminated Hebrew manuscripts from Spain. Hiram Peri gives a medieval Judeo-Spanish medical-botanical glossary. Pascal Themanlys writes (in French) with deep personal feeling of the Bethel centre in the Old City for Sephardic Hassidic-Cabbalistic piety.

It is perhaps also important to point out that the editor gives considerable room in these annuals to the presentation of documents concerning Nazi terror against Jews in the Balkans. Until the Eichmann trial, it was not generally known that the Jews of Salonika and communities in other parts of Greece and the Balkans were annihilated by the Nazis.

E. MODZELEVICH: Composition (oil). See review, page seven.

Allies with Separate Goals

By SRAYA SHAPIRO

THE WAR AT SEA, by Captain S. W. Roskill. Volume III, part I, of the Naval History of the Second World War, published in the United Kingdom Military Series by Her Majesty's Stationery Office. London, 1960. XV & 414 pp.

THE pangs of dependence were experienced by the British Navy for the first time in centuries when the strategy of the Mediterranean war was discussed between British and American naval experts in 1942. "Even after the passage of more than a decade," Captain Roskill writes, "it is difficult to explain the American mistrust of the British Mediterranean strategy as it is hard to avoid the conclusion that post-war developments in central and western Europe might have been happier had it been carried through in the manner we desired. Anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism, anti-monarchism, and the sheer ancient prejudices of a people taught a myopic interpretation of history, and brought up to believe that they could grow rich in isolation from the rest of the world, probably played a part."

The explanation of the differences between the two allies was simply that they both aimed at different goals. For the Americans, the Pacific was the main theatre of war; for the British, it was Europe with its Middle-Eastern underside. However great the American Admiral E. J. King's esteem for the British service might have been, his estimate of American needs prevented him from giving the British the material help they had requested.

Democracy was saved for the allies by reasonable compromises, achieved after tense, but honest, discussion. The Americans gave way to the British by agreeing to support a thrust from the Mediterranean prior to the Second Front push; the British accepted the American plan to land in Sicily instead of Sardinia.

Army and Air Force

Differences of opinion arose not only between the Americans and the British, but also between the Eighth Army, led by General Montgomery, and the Naval and Air chiefs, over the best ways to conquer Sicily.

For the civilian who imagines the military as a robot ignoring thought, doubts and discussion, Captain Roskill's work — as indeed the whole series on the British part in the Second World War — is edifying reading.

Palestine is not touched on in this volume, covering the period between June 1943 and May 1944. In a previous volume Captain Roskill pointed out that one of the aims of the Syrian campaign was to secure the port of Beirut for the Allies, because, he remarked, only by having Beirut, Haifa and Alexandria in one hand could the control of the Eastern Mediterranean be assured.

A BRIGHTLY WRAPPED GIFT

By ARTHUR C. JACOBS

A SEVERED HEAD, by Iris Murdoch. Chatto & Windus. 18s.

MISS Iris Murdoch's newest novel is a very strange creation. In a number of significant ways it is shaped as a drama and a rather worn-out English drawing-room type of drama at that. The characters exist and enter and converse to strictly contrived cues, while there are a good many sudden, happy cancellations of awkward relationships to bring the story to its close. The action takes place at Christmas time, in an atmosphere of holly and brightly wrapped gifts and snowed-in country houses, and at times the dimensions of its setting feel like no more than an illuminated Christmas card. But a Christmas card which sparkles with psychoanalysis, anthropology, lesbianism, incest and an attempted suicide, among other things.

What keeps this mixture going is Miss Murdoch's gift for beautifully drawn fantastic comedy. The book's surprises are apparently endless, and nearly always very engaging.

Basically, the story concerns Martin Lynch-Gibbon, an amateur military historian and proprietor of a discreet wine firm, who imagines that his comfortable marriage is well balanced by a poetically managed affair with a beautiful young lecturer at the London School of Economics. The action proper begins when Lynch-Gibbon's wife declares that she is going to leave him for her half-Scottish, half-American psychoanalyst. Weaving in and out of subsequent intricate developments is Honor Klein, the mysterious half-sister of the psychoanalyst. A good deal is made of Honor Klein's Jewishness; she is only, in fact, half-Jewish, but I think it is used rather too much to hold her as a symbol of the deep, unspoken force against which Lynch-Gibbon's attempts to control his situation flounder.

I found it very difficult finally to form a picture of what Honor Klein was meant to look like. At her first appearance she is shown as a Cambridge don who looks like a mid-European *hausfrau*. She emerges later, through a number of apparitions, as follows: "Her solemn face of a Hebrew angel regarded me, ready, stripped of expression. But I could no more have touched her than if she had been the Ark of the Covenant."

Jewish Origins

Granting that this is a fantastic comedy, granting even the heady and startling shifts of vision people in love tend to undergo, I thought Honor Klein was a bit less well observed than the other characters. Nevertheless, embedded in the action is this piece of dialogue:

'Honor let the sword droop towards the floor. She said, "Being a Christian, you connect spirit with love. These people connect it with control, with power."

"What do you connect it with?" She shrugged her shoulders.

"I am a Jew."

"But you believe in the dark gods," I said.

"I believe in people," said Honor Klein. It was a rather unexpected reply.

I said, "You sound rather like a fox saying it believes in geese."'

I think this is very fine.

In truth, this is a book which engages one at many deeper levels than its surface action might suggest, and Miss Murdoch is one of the two or three most gifted English novelists now writing.

Homer Re-Counted

Mr. James McDonough, 27, a classics teacher in New York, has been passing a copy of Homer's "Iliad" under an electronic computer for the past four years to determine whether all 15,693 lines were composed by one man. Mr. McDonough, who plans to present his investigation as a doctoral thesis at Columbia University next autumn, is using the computer to determine the exact metric pattern of the work.

Mr. McDonough said: "The more statistics the computers turn out the more convinced I am that one man wrote the 'Iliad'."

Many scholars believe the "Iliad" is a composite work which contains passages composed by several bards of different historical periods.

I Think I See Something

By ISRAEL PINCAS

I think I see something but I am not sure. There is some white dot but I am not sure any longer. For years I have been standing on this spot, looking. My eyes have grown used to the blinding light, to the wind passing me sometimes, but now again I am not sure I didn't see anything. Precisely now, when I want to rest from my waiting-clothes, from the strained air, when sight becomes shorter and weaker, somebody is standing there, something is open before me, somebody stands there I think but am not sure.

FROM "THE PALACE"

Here's mad Marcello. For eighty years he loved himself in the mirror, rode an Arab horse and sailed the seas in search of pleasure. When he returned, with empty hands of course, he yet climbed the palace roof to see if the swallows had laid eggs. When he gathered them and one hand was full at last and his crazy smile swallowed his two ears and spread in him like a giant wave of protest — he stumbled suddenly and died, in the heart of rest. His blood has turned brown already on the yard wall. It isn't for nothing they called him : the family stain.

Prose translations
By MIRIAM ARAD

From Arba'a Asar Shirim שירים עשרה ארבעה (Fourteen Poems) by Israel Pincas. Achshav, Tel Aviv, 37 pp.

Maimonides Popularized

MISHNEH TORAH (Maimonides' Code), Books VIII, XI, XIV, XV. Popular Edition. Mosad Harav Kook, Jerusalem, 1959-60.

THESE four additional volumes to those already made available to the public in this praiseworthy modern edition of Maimonides' unsurpassed "Code" continue the excellent presentation of the early volumes. The reader will notice that the order of the printing is not that of the order of the books in the "Code" itself. The number 15 is also misleading, for there are only 14 books in the "Code," which give it the name *Yad* (=14) *Hahazaka*. The extra volume of the present edition, however, is due to the fact that the *Sefer Hamitzvot* (Book of the Commandments), which is Maimonides' presentation of the 613 commandments, is also included.

The editor of this edition is Rabbi Mordechai Yehudah Leib Sachs. The translators of the volumes here reviewed are: Rabbi Shmuel Tanhum Rubinstein (Vol. VIII, *Sefer Hafla'a*, Vows and Oaths); Rabbi Zevulun Sachs (Vol. XI, *Korbanot*, Sacrifices); Dr. Avraham Arazi (Vol. XIV, *Nezikin*, Damages), and Rabbi Simha Bunim Auerbach (Vol. XV, *Kinyan*, Acquisition).

The commentary in these volumes is somewhat fuller than that in the earlier ones. This may be due, however, to the rather more difficult subject matter.

The first topic in the "Book of Sacrifices" is the Passover sacrifice. Justifiably so, for no sacrifice involves the special number of commandments which this one has. Maimonides lists 16 special commandments connected with the Passover sacrifice; four positive and 12 negative. Jews who dream about the restoration of the sacrifice ritual have in mind primarily the Paschal one. This is the only one whose non-observance is considered a grave failing, and the only one which theoretically could really still be offered today since, from the point of view of sacrificial purity, all Jews are considered at the moment in a state of ritual impurity.

A.G.

PRACTICAL ENGLISH ON TAPES

"English Illustrated, The International Journal of Practical English," is an eleven-year-old magazine used to teach English in over 100 countries. The original aim of the magazine was to provide an interesting, informative and topical supplement to school textbooks. While continuing to do this, it has widened the range of its services to cover spoken English. It not only offers English language tapes, but will correct pronunciation and intonation on tapes recorded by foreign students and will arrange tape exchange correspondences. It further maintains a list of reliable "au pair" agencies and qualified English language schools. English Illustrated, P.O.Box 113, 3a Church Road, Watford, Herts, England. (UNESCO)

ORIGINS OF SCIENCE

CHALLENGE TO BIOLOGY and GENETICS BY SCIENCE AND THE HOLY SCRIPTURES by Salomon Holzer. Jerusalem, 1961. 160 pp.

A REMARKABLE synthesis of deep Talmudic scholarship and worldly knowledge permeates this book. I am not certain that the title is a happy one, for it could also be called "Glimpses into the Secrets of Life" or "New Horizons for the Inquiring Mind."

The book is unfortunately marred by its style which may detract immediately, unless the reader is prepared to concentrate on its contents and ignore its numerous literary faults. It should certainly have been rewritten by an English prose writer before going to print. Nevertheless, it treats the subject in a scholarly manner, although it does not soar above the heads of the ordinary reader.

The thesis of Mr. Holzer's work is that the origins of all modern scientific thought are to be found in the Bible, the Talmud and other Rabbinical literature. Many of the ideas in relationship to the soul and the physiology of the psyche as a scientific approach to bridging the gap between *gashmiut* and *ruchniut* (material and spiritual) are so new that they might well be regarded as a revolution in our modern way of thinking.

A special section of the book is devoted to scripture and medicine with particular reference to the origins of cancer. There is also a novel approach to the problem of schizophrenia which describes new therapeutical methods of bringing patients back to normality.

I have heard it said that today, more than at any other time, scientists afraid of their own inventions and the uses to which they may be put are becoming religious. I think this book will do much to make them even more religious. It certainly does much to raise the esteem of Jewish Talmudic learning and to open the eyes of modern scientists to the psychological and scientific knowledge contained in the Talmud, Rambam and other sources of Jewish religious learning.

MAURICE A. JAFFE

SPARKS OF LIFE

By SHAUL ESH

HATOIM B'DARCHE HAMAVET (Wandering מתועים בדרכי המוות on the Roads of Death) by Nathan Eck. Yad Vashem, Jerusalem. 271 pp.

BET CHAROSHET L'MAVET AUSCHWITZ — בית חרושת למוות באושוויץ (The Auschwitz Mills of Death) by Ota Kraus and Erich Kulka. Yad Vashem, Jerusalem. 365 pp.

DR. Eck's collection of some 20 articles, written mostly between 1944 and 1947, is almost unique in the vast literature about the Holocaust. The author, who had been a high school teacher and writer in pre-war Poland, was actively engaged in communal activities and teaching clandestinely in the Hebrew Secondary School he directed in the Warsaw Ghetto.

The book is divided into five sections, one of which is devoted entirely to Czestochowa ("A Jewish Town is Perishing"). Then there are sections devoted to Warsaw, the Vittel internment camp and Paris liberated. There are also a number of personality portraits of friends or colleagues of the author.

The last section contains four papers of considerable importance, in which Dr. Eck stresses the manifold activities of the Jews in the ghettos, as well as the peculiar German policy of misleading the entire Jewish population. The immense will to live is rightly conceived as the Jewish answer to the German suppression during the first period, which can be called that of "indirect extermination". We are indeed indebted to the author for the concept (which he attributes to Rabbi Itzhak Nissenbaum) of "kiddush hahayim"—the holiness of staying alive — which epitomizes the philosophy of keeping alive as a way of beating the German policy.

It would be incorrect to assume that there was no place for such an approach in the last phase of the extermination in the death camps. Even in the monograph about Auschwitz by the two Czech Jewish authors and former inmates of that camp, O. Kraus and E. Kulka, one finds these sparks of life even on the threshold of the gas chambers.

Although this is not a work of research (like that on Theresienstadt by H. G. Adler), it will serve scholars as an important source. The rather complicated structure of the various camp groups commonly called "Auschwitz" is, as it were, spread out before the reader. The background of the authors' description is of course in accordance with the socio-political doctrines now common in the Eastern bloc countries. This Hebrew edition has all the illustrations, charts and indexes that appeared in the Czech original.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

MARTIN Buber began writing at the age of 19 and the bibliography ביבליוגרפיה של כתבי מרדכי מרטין בובר (1897-1957) compiled by Moshe Catanne, (The Bialik Institute, Jerusalem, 1961) covers 60 years of his literary production. This list of some 880 entries is most impressive, even when taking into account that a considerable number are translations (14 languages are represented), reprints or new editions.

From the bibliographical point of view it should be noted that many cross-references are missing. For example, there is an inconsistency in the cross-references to first printings of articles later reprinted in collections of Buber's writings.

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NEARLY 40 years ago the late Prof. Isaiah Sonne (then of Florence), published in the Hebrew quarterly "Hatekufa" his essay היהדות האיטלקית עם ישראל — ומהותה ומקומה בתולדות (Italian Jewry — Its character and place in Jewish History).

With the incorporation of the scholar's library in the Ben-Zvi Institute at the Hebrew University, this paper has been reissued in a bibliophile edition. It is remarkable to what extent the author's views are still of value today.

EH. E.

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"THE Child, His Environment and Education" Hayeled, Svivato Vehinucho הילד, סביבתו וחינוכו by Shmuel Aloni (Yavneh, Tel Aviv, 245 pp., illustrated), is rather carelessly edited, repetitious and stylistically below par. It has little new material for a reader familiar with the subject, apart from some facts and figures about Israel. Throughout the various chapters dealing with such subjects as the relative influence of heredity and environment on the child's character, retardation, emotional disturbances and delinquency, personality make-up, physical handicaps, and a short introduction to genetics, the author repeatedly stresses that a child needs to be loved but not pampered, disciplined but not bullied. It seems to me one of those books that those who can read them don't need, and those who do — can't.

◆◆◆

Just out: "Motor Vehicle Diesel Engines" **Menoei Diesel Bichiel Rechev** מנועי דיזל בכלי רכב by C. I. Chiel (Ahiasaf, Jerusalem, 190 pp. and index, illustrated) describing the construction of diesel engines and their principles of operation.

"Building Stones of Living Matter **Avnei Yesod Bevinyan Hahaim** אבני יסוד בבנין החיים by Dr. Izak Asimov, translated by A. Dubnikov, (Yavneh, Tel Aviv, 126 pp., illustrated) dealing with three basic chemical substances in the human body: enzymes, vitamins and hormones. *M. A.*

◆◆◆

. . . and Foreign

IN view of recent happenings in Cuba, C. Wright Mills' **Listen, Yankee** (The Revolution in Cuba, Ballantine, N.Y.), reads as a curious historical document. Written as an indictment of America and a defence of the Cuban revolt, the book is most effective in the parts that deal with the long tradition of American exploitation, political corruption and the savage social inequities on which Batista's regime was based.

In the second half Professor Mills' sociological perception seems to have been seriously impaired in an obvious attempt to glorify the future of Castro's Cuba.

The author's sincere goodwill towards the Cuban people and his naive faith in Castro detract from what is, on the whole, a very readable book. *R.R.*

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ERNST Schnabel was passionately anti-Nazi. In his late forties he is an established novelist and dramatist. The book under review, **Der Sechste Gesang** (Fischer), is a stylized, truly poetical re-telling of the story of Odysseus, with playlets inset. The language is a delight, in strong contrast to a great many modern German productions. The dialogue is of course modern. It is a very pretty piece of fancy, and warmly recommended to these who can stomach costume novels.

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ANOTHER book for gourmets only is a reprint of the more than 100-year-old short stories of Adalbert Stifter, **Bunte Steine** (Fischer). This is the type of slightly precious story-telling, with the accent on nature, landscape, and simple minds, that you either like very much or not at all. Stifter had certainly grown mannered in the last of these stories, a little like a caricature of himself, but this reader must say she still enjoyed the reading of them again, perhaps more than when she read them as a schoolgirl. There is an excellent "Nachwort" by Max Stefl. It seems to be the German fashion nowadays to write epilogues rather than introductions. I really don't know why.

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THE 12 long stories by Cervantes, called by himself **Exemplary Novellas** (Fischer), and translated into German more than a 100 years later by D.W. Soltau, a merchant of literary leanings, are partly adventures, partly picaresque, ironically humorous ones. This reader finds they try her patience, but they are certainly of great interest to people who care to compare the mentality of Shakespeare's contemporary and fellow artist to that of the Englishman.

P.A.

Nasser in Hebrew

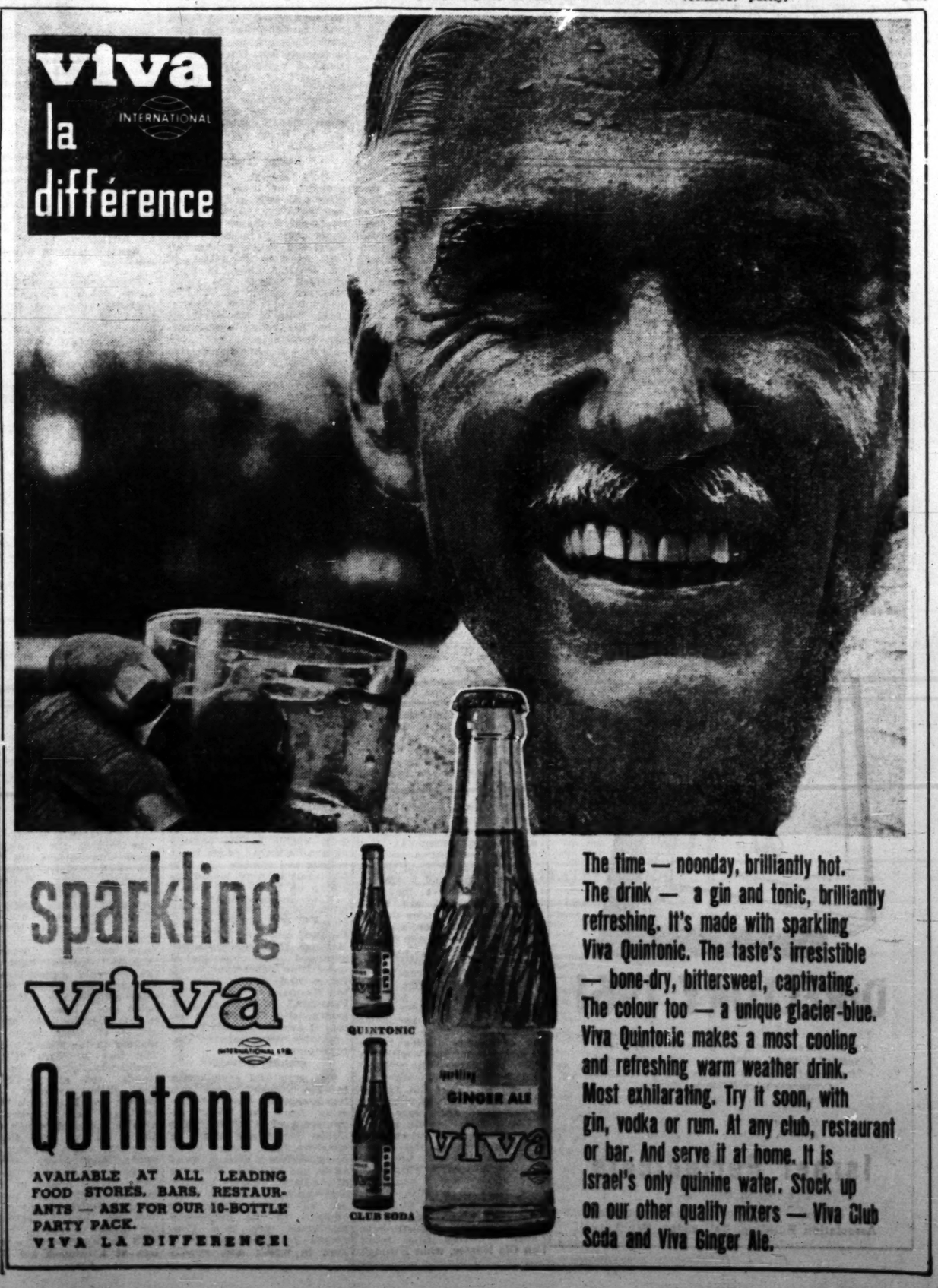
Abdul Nasser's 60-page book "The Philosophy of the Revolution," has been translated into Hebrew by "Ma'arachot", the Army publishing house.

Caribbean Adventure

WILD SURMISE by F. Raphael. Cassell, London, 1961. 246 pp. 16s.

MR. Raphael (still under 30) became famous in two continents with his novel about London Jews, "The Limits of Love." He has now changed his venue entirely, and, in a way, his style and technique, with the scene laid in an anonymous Caribbean republic. It is a troubling book, wonderfully written, with memorable characters, brilliant dialogue, the hero slightly, but only slightly, reminiscent of Mr. Greene's "Burnt-Out Case" (published at the same time, so there can have been no influence), but in the laudable attempt not to tell all, to leave something to the reader, the novel overshoots the mark and we are left guessing.

Robert Carn appears on the island of St. Roque — can it be Cuba? — a mysterious Britisher with no visible means of support, little luggage, no background that one can trace. He is a "Varsity" man, but beyond that nothing can be got out of him. When, after a month, he leaves his hotel, he sleeps in the street in the shanty quarter of the town, not much perturbed when his only suitcase is stolen. What has he come for? Perhaps to rid the island of its dictator, the seemingly doddering ancient whose beautiful daughter pursues eligible men very openly?

Besides Carn, the most important characters in the large cast are the young Public Relations Officer of the almost almighty Oil Company, Bruce Fairley, and his charming wife, Nugent, his intriguing and dictatorial boss, and several Indian prostitutes. There are parties, intrigues, the murder of an Indian girl, the sale of machine oil for cooking purposes, causing many deaths, setting off disturbances — but Carn's death seems as pointless as that of Queerry in Greene's book: it proves nothing and furthers nothing. There is a seemingly happy end, with Bruce and his wife Jessica reconciled and going back to England — but the useless sacrifice hangs like a pall over the ending.

PAULA ARNOLD